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VOL. XLV....NO. 14,012. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIS CONDITION SERIOUS

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT SUFFERS A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

First Bulletin Yesterday Stated the Patient Passed a Restless Night and His Condition Was Less Favorable—Final Bulletin Was, He Had Passed a Comfortable Day, but No Material Change—Members of Family Summoned.

The condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, which had shown signs of improvement Wednesday, changed for the worse during Wednesday night, and when the final bulletin was issued at 10:15 o'clock last night there had been no material change.

At the house it was said at midnight that his condition was more serious than the bulletins indicated.

Two of Mr. Vanderbilt's children—Miss Gertrude and Alfred, who were in Newport—were sent for as soon as the doctors realized the unfavorable conditions in the morning. They reached the house at 7:30 o'clock last night. With them were Mr. and Mrs. Gwynne of Cincinnati, brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Soon after these arrivals William C. Whitney and his son, Harry Payne Whitney, who is engaged to be married to Miss Vanderbilt, visited the house. Rumors were flying about at that time that Mr. Vanderbilt was dead. Mr. Whitney heard the rumor, and before he entered the house he said:

"We know that Mr. Vanderbilt's condition is serious—dangerous—but we do not expect that it will end fatally."

There was a large crowd about the Fifty-seventh Street entrance to the house when the doctors issued their final bulletin. Bicyclists rested their machines against the fences. Children and grown persons clung to the Vanderbilt fence, and the police had great difficulty keeping back the throng that was anxious to hear the bulletin read. It was as follows:

10:15 P. M., 1 West Fifty-seventh Street.
Mr. Vanderbilt's condition shows no material change. He has passed a comfortable day.
JAMES W. McLANE, M. D.
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.
FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D.
E. G. JANEWAY, M. D.

This is the first bulletin that has been signed by Dr. Janeway.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., did not go driving yesterday afternoon, as has been his habit since his health began to improve. Miss Grace Wilson, to whom he is engaged to be married, sent a telegram to him last night inquiring as to the condition of his father. This, it is said, is the first inquiry made by a member of the Wilson family since Mr. Vanderbilt was stricken.

Dr. Delafield said to the reporter as he was leaving the house early in the evening:

"There are no complications in the case of Mr. Vanderbilt, and in that fact lies a strong hope. The relapse this morning was not unlooked for. It frequently happens in cases of the kind, and within twenty-four hours of the stroke.

"We expect, all of us, that Mr. Vanderbilt will recover, but positive statement is a matter of four or five days."

When Drs. McLane, Draper, Delafield, and Janeway reached Mr. Vanderbilt's house at 9 o'clock yesterday morning they found cause for alarm. The patient had passed an almost sleepless night.

The noises of the storm had disturbed him. The intense heat had made him restless. The rain had hardened the tanbark that had been laid thick on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and the rumbling of vehicles was impossible through the night.

The doctors had a consultation that lasted half an hour, and then they issued this bulletin:

Mr. Vanderbilt passed a restless night and his condition is less favorable than it was yesterday.
DR. JAMES W. McLANE.
DR. W. H. DRAPER.
DR. FRANCIS DELAFIELD.

Dispatches were sent at once to Mr. Vanderbilt's children in Newport, to his mother, Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, who is in Lenox, Mass.; to Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, in Shelburne Falls, Vt.; to Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and to other members of the family.

Word was received about this time, too, that Chauncey M. Depew would sail from Europe to-morrow.

The doctors on Wednesday had talked with hope. Their answers yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES indicated doubt, if not fear.

They had three conferences, and only for a few minutes was Mr. Vanderbilt left alone. The second consultation was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted over half an hour. When he left the house, Dr. Janeway said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"We can't tell anything with certainty for a few days. While we apprehend no immediate danger, we cannot tell yet what the outcome will be.

"Mr. Vanderbilt's right side is completely paralyzed.

"He is fully conscious. He was unable to speak at all Tuesday, but this morning he was able to make himself understood.

"The change in the weather is better for him. Doesn't the coolness of to-day make you feel better than the heat of yesterday did?"

After the second consultation the bulletin that was given out by the burly watchman at the door put a more hopeful appearance on matters in the sick room. It read:

Mr. Vanderbilt has had a comfortable day thus far, and is no worse than he was this morning.

William C. Whitney was the first caller of the day at the Vanderbilt mansion. He spent about twenty minutes talking with the doctors, and when he left the house he said:

"Mr. Vanderbilt can speak a little this morning, but he is considerably weaker. The intense humidity prevented him from sleeping well. The noise of the street ascend to his room with harrowing intensity, and bother him. The tanbark in the streets became ineffective after the rain, and the only thing to do is to make traffic in the neighborhood streets as light as possible."

Capt. Steinkamp of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station was appealed to in regard to lessening the disturbing noises, and he sent two policemen to patrol the neighborhood. Their work, of necessity, was confined to requests to drivers of heavy wagons that they would keep away from the Vanderbilt house.

A harsh-visaged, dwarfed driver of a heavy wagon was stopped by Policeman Kettler at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue and requested to go down town either by Sixth Avenue or Madison Avenue.

"I'll not go out of my way," he screamed, "I know my rights."

Argument by the policeman had no effect. The driver's only answer was that a rich man's illness could not interfere with his business. Finally the policeman threatened to arrest him, and the driver decided to go down town by another route.

The policemen were kept busy all day with throngs who were seemingly satisfied if they could look through the tall fence at the dark-curtained windows. When they found they were not allowed to stand in open-mouthed groups the curious promenaded the three sides of the house. Many of them found all-day pastime in watching the Fifty-eighth Street front.

The illness of the master has not interfered with the work there, for no sound of hammer or chisel can reach him. Workmen with models before them are bringing replicas out of the great stones that form the bases of the pillars of the porte-cochère, and the people who watch them are as closely attentive as were ever the pupils in a sculptor's workshop.

Dr. McLane remained with Mr. Vanderbilt all but about half an hour of yesterday, and spent the night at the house. He went out for a walk and a smoke about 5 o'clock and met at the corner Mr. Whitney, who was about making his second call. The two had a talk for about ten minutes, and afterward Dr. McLane spoke of his patient.

"The paralysis which affects Mr. Vanderbilt's right side," he said, "may disappear in a few days and leave no ill effects. It was brought on by arterial tension.

"Mr. Vanderbilt's age is of great help to him in fighting for recovery, but we cannot tell yet anything about the outcome."

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who has been at the Vanderbilt house since shortly after her brother was stricken, went away in a cab soon after the second bulletin announced that the change which occurred during the night had not been aggravated. She carried a satchel, but no information could be obtained as to her destination.

Mr. Vanderbilt's wife is still with him. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, F. Walter Webb, and W. D. Sloane were among the callers during the day. Many cards were received, and messenger boys were busy all day carrying telegrams as to Mr. Vanderbilt's condition.

VICTIM OF CARELESS BLASTING.

Mrs. Annie Sause Struck on the Neck by a Stone.

The work of laying mains for the East River Gaslight Company has been going on for some time, and considerable blasting has been necessary near Thirty-ninth Street. Until yesterday there was no damage resulting from the blasting.

One of the explosions yesterday morning, however, threw several stones high into the air, and one of them was hurled through a window on the third floor of 612 Third Avenue. It broke two panes of glass, carried away part of the sash, tore the plaster from the ceiling of the room, shattered a dish closet in the adjoining kitchen, and then fell upon the neck of Mrs. Annie Sause. Her spine was injured, and she was cut about the head by some flying glass. She received severe contusions of the body, and also suffered greatly from shock.

Her escape from death was a narrow one, for, had the stone struck her on the head, she would undoubtedly have been killed. She was attended by an ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital, but she refused to leave her home. Later she was attended by her family doctor.

The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station made an investigation of the accident and placed Michael Jackson of 502 West Fifty-sixth Street, the blaster, under arrest. It is said that the blast was not set off with the customary care. Later he was fined $25 by Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court for careless blasting. Not having the money, he was locked up.

The blast did not create much excitement among the tenants of the buildings close by, as they have grown accustomed to the periodical shocks, and many of them were unaware that any one had been injured.

The cable cars had been warned by a flagman to stop at a safe distance, and the flying stones did not touch them. The few stones that were thrown around did not break any of the neighboring shop windows.

Several persons passing on the sidewalk luckily escaped injury. The J. W. Smith Construction Company is doing the blasting, and the work is under the direction of Michael Kelly.

MAYOR WANSER HAS AN ACCIDENT.

Drives over a Pile of Stones and His Carriage Is Overturned.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City, Mrs. Wanser, and Dr. and Mrs. John Nevin went driving Wednesday evening on the Hudson Boulevard. They went to Bergen Point. While on their way home through Seaview Avenue, they saw an obstruction with a red light upon it. To avoid this they turned into Ocean Avenue, intending to go to Pamrapo Avenue. While passing through this street, which is poorly lighted, they ran into a pile of crushed stone, that had been left without any danger signal.

The carriage was overturned, and its occupants were spilled on the roadside. Fortunately no one was injured, but Mrs. Wanser and Mrs. Nevin were badly frightened, and suffered from the shock.

Before Mayor Wanser or Dr. Nevin could regain their feet the frightened horses ran away, dragging the carriage on its side until the harness gave way, after which they ran to the Hudson Boulevard, frightened a number of belated wheelmen and women, who hurriedly took refuge on the sidewalk.

The horses were finally stopped by James Lynch and Austin Gibbons, who led them back to the carriage, intending to reharness them if possible, and the vehicle was found to be a hopeless wreck.

The return trip was finished in a trolley car.

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DROWNED.

Ferryboat Loaded with Laborers Capsizes at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—A flat-bottomed ferryboat, loaded with between forty and fifty laborers, while crossing the old river channel to-night, was capsized, and between fifteen and twenty of the laborers were drowned.

The accident was due to a panic among the men on board. The boat was loaded so that the gunwale was only three inches above the water, and a passing tug made waves which came into the bow. At once there was a rush to the other side, and the boat went under and spilled the men. They all were members of a gang of ore handlers, and were going to their homes.

Lines and life preservers were thrown from the tug and the steamer Langdon and many were pulled aboard. Others of the unfortunates were rescued by small boats, and some swam ashore.

The life-saving crew was summoned, and the work of searching for bodies at once began. Within a short time seven bodies were brought to shore and taken to the Morgue for identification. Those who escaped scattered in every direction, and it is uncertain just how many lives were lost, but twenty men are reported missing, and the dragging of the channel is still in progress.

The drowned men were Germans and Poles.

TWO CHILDREN DROWNED.

Annie Factor Made a Fatal Jump and Wilson Peterson Fell Overboard.

While trying to jump into a boat from the pier at the foot of East Thirteenth Street yesterday afternoon, Annie Factor, eight years old, of 650 East Fourteenth Street, was drowned. Her body was recovered an hour later.

Annie, whose father is a truck driver, and some other children had been playing for some time on the pier, when their attention was attracted to a rowboat that was tied to the pier. The children thought it would be good amusement to jump from the pier into the boat.

It was left to the Factor girl to make the first attempt. The motion of the water caused the boat to sway back and forth from the pier, and as little Annie made her leap the boat moved away. The child fell in the water between the boat and the pier, and before any one could rescue her she had sunk beneath the waves and was drowned.

Wilson Peterson, eleven years old, of 239 West Sixtieth Street, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the North River near the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street. The boy had been playing on the deck of a coal boat with some companions, and ventured too near to its side and fell overboard. The body was not recovered.

Paying for the Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Navy Department to-day made payments, aggregating over a quarter of a million dollars, on seven warships now under construction by various contractors. To the Cramps, at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh payment on the armored cruiser Brooklyn, and the twentieth on the battleship Iowa were made, out of the thirty payments to be made on each up to their completion. On gunboats Nos. 11 and 12, which have been under contract only eight months at the Bath Iron Works, the ninth payment out of twenty-five was made. Lewis Nixon got his fifth payment on gunboat No. 10, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco received the third and fourth installments on gunboats Nos. 15 and 16. Under the terms of contracts all these gunboats must be delivered to the navy by the middle of next February.

GOOD WROUGHT BY RUMORS

HOW MISCHIEF WAS CHECKED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

There Was a Continued Rush to Sell and Bears Were Pounding Prices Until Word Came of a Bankers' Meeting and Renewed Assurance that Gold Reserve Was to be Protected—Neither Story Founded on Fact—Losses on the List.

It is not usual that baseless rumors in Wall Street operate for the general good, but such apparently was the case yesterday.

The same feverish and reckless mania to sell stocks at any price that prevailed Wednesday again dominated the brokers in the Stock Exchange. Values were swiftly approaching demoralization without any power of resistance in sight, when the mischief was checked by two rumors hurriedly borne into the trading room by eager tongues.

"A conference of New-York bankers has just been held," said rumor number one, "and a unanimous agreement has been reached to stop the withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury for hoarding."

"The Morgan-Belmont syndicate," said rumor number two, "has assured the Government that it will protect the gold reserve up to the close of Cleveland's Administration."

There was a plausibility about both of these rumors that instantly arrested attention and commanded partial belief. The sacrificial trend of prices was stopped forthwith, and conservatism effected a halt in the mad rush of the bear raiders. The course of the market was gradually turned, and prices recovered with hopeful celerity. After the Stock Exchange closed the rumors were carefully investigated and found to be minus the basic element of fact. No bankers' conference was held yesterday, nor any other day this week, and the Morgan-Belmont bond syndicate had not spoken. But the rumors saved the day for the stock market.

The same ominous factors that almost caused a panic Wednesday were in full control at the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday morning. Dread of free-silver coinage, the serious illness of Mr. Vanderbilt, and the constant withdrawal from Government coffers of gold for shipment and for hoarding impelled security holders to sell stocks and incited speculative brokers to hammer down the prices of good securities in order that they might buy cheaply. There was a general slump in the price of stocks, the good ones going down with the poor ones.

In addition to the evident desire to liquidate on the part of investment holders there was a strong speculative bear raid, which was visible and effective in more than one way. Small offerings of inactive and non-speculative stocks were made simply for the purpose of breaking the legitimate value and getting a low and fictitious quotation. Such manipulation was apparent in a dozen instances.

The total sales of stocks on the floor of the Exchange yesterday aggregated 437,552 shares, which surpasses any single day's transactions since the first part of February. The certificates of the American Sugar Refining Company were the most active on the list, nearly 81,000 shares being sold at prices varying from 105½ to 102⅝. American Tobacco shares were second in activity, the total sales amounting to 58,100 shares, with prices ranging from 59⅛ to 58⅛. St. Paul was the liveliest of the railroad stocks, 54,300 shares being dealt in. Prices of this stock fluctuated frim 72⅜ to 70¾, with a sharp recovery toward the close, leaving a net loss for the day of one-eighth of 1 per cent.

Dealings in other shares were very widely distributed, the principal totals being as follows: Louisville and Nashville, 20,010 shares; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, 17,070 shares, Atchison, 15,660 shares; Chicago Gas, 12,425 shares; Whisky Trust, 10,654 shares; Manhattan Consolidated, 10,153 shares; Rock Island, 11,785 shares; General Electric, 6,737 shares; Missouri Pacific, 6,210 shares; Chicago and Northwest, 6,061 shares; Reading second preferred, 9,000 shares; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 9,053 shares; Southern Railway, 5,962 shares, and Southern Railway preferred, 6,900 shares; United States Leather, 7,693 shares; Western Union, 9,800 shares; silver bullion certificates, 10,000; New-Jersey Central, 4,502 shares, and New-York Central, 2,340 shares.

Lake Shore declined from 143 to 137¾ on very light selling, but subsequently recovered to 141, leaving a net decrease for the day of 1½. New-York Central dropped 2 points early in the morning, but it closed only ½ point below yesterday. St. Paul preferred on sales of only 600 shares declined 5½ points. National Lead preferred lost 4½ in quoted price on sales of 753 shares, and Chicago and Alton, with a sale of 150 shares, dropped 5 points. The biggest net loss of the day was in the second preferred stock of Nickel Plate, which, with sales aggregating only 600 shares, closed 7½ lower than the opening price.

Withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury continued throughout yesterday, and as not a dollar of the coin taken out was announced for shipment the presumption is that it was withdrawn to be hoarded. Assistant Treasurer Jordan was reticent as to the aggregate of yesterday's withdrawals, but there is abundant reason to believe that it was quite large, possibly something like $500,000. Some comparatively small amounts were taken out. Although it is well known that some of the down-town banks has been withdrawing gold from the Sub-Treasury, the bank managers as a rule express themselves as being averse to doing anything designed to encourage the hoarding of gold.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis called at the Sub-Treasury yesterday forenoon, and after a few minutes' conversation with Assistant Treasurer Jordan, took his departure for Seabright. Mr. Jordan said that his call had no business significance.

Some important withdrawals of gold are expected to-day for shipment to Europe on to-morrow's steamers. The rate of sterling exchange is now at a figure that yields a profit to the shippers of gold.

HORSE PLUNGES THROUGH A CROWD

Kate Purdy Has Both Legs Broken and Was Otherwise Injured.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—During a band concert on the public square to-night, where 2,000 people had gathered, a spirited horse, belonging to B. Moynahan, became frightened. The horse got beyond the control of the driver, and dashed madly through the crowd, scattering people to the right and to the left. The cries of the people caused a small panic, and people fled in all directions. Several were knocked down, vehicles were smashed, and for a short time there was a big stampede.

Kate Purdy, ten years old, with her father, Charles Purdy, was listening to the concert when the horse started. She was caught in one of the wheels of the wagon and was dragged for some distance. She sustained a compound fracture of both legs, a deep scalp wound, and was injured internally. The girl was removed to the hospital, where it was said that she could not recover.

Jumped and Were Killed.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H., July 16.—This morning on the Saco Valley Railroad a train loaded with logs broke away and rushed down grade for a quarter of a mile like a shot. Engineer George Woodward jumped and was killed outright. Jack Murray, a brakeman, jumped and was injured about the head so severely that he died. James Dunn of Canada was injured about the head and face. Thomas Walker of Fryeburg jumped and received a compound fracture of the left leg. Charles Hanson had his arm injured. Charles B. Breen of St. John, and two others, remained on the engine, which was brought to a standstill safely, and were uninjured.

Bryan McKinley, Tammany Man.

Ex-Register John Reilly has a man on his Tammany General Committee in the Fourteenth Assembly District whose name is Bryan McKinley.

DIAMOND JEWELRY IS IDENTIFIED.

Stolen from Trunk of Frank A. Watson on the Steamship St. Louis.

The diamond jewelry found in possession of William Doyle of 56 Leroy Street and Joseph Flynn of 500 Perry Street, Hoboken, who were arrested Wednesday while trying to pawn one of the articles at a Varick Street pawnshop, has been identified as the property of Frank A. Watson and his sister of 51 East Thirty-fourth Street, who sailed for England on the steamship St. Louis. The property is valued at $2,500.

The jewelry was traced through the jewelers who had sold the articles. At Tiffany & Co.'s store the detectives learned that the diamond-studded bracelet had been sold to H. R. C. Watson of Babylon, L. I., a relative of F. A. Watson, Dec. 22, 1883. The butterfly, diamond sunburst, and diamond earrings were purchased from Black, Starr & Frost by Mr. Watson in the early part of 1894.

When the prisoners were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, H. R. C. Watson appeared and made a formal complaint against them. L. A. Menayo, the stevedore of the American Line; L. E. Hess, the timekeeper, and Daniel Murphy, a longshoreman, testified that Doyle and Flynn had been working in the hold of the St. Louis when the baggage of the passengers was being stowed away.

Doyle made a confession, in which he completely exonerated Flynn. He said that while at work in the hold of the St. Louis Mr. Watson's trunk was sent to him in a broken condition, and the case containing the diamonds dropped out. He picked up the diamonds and, noticing that they were of value, determined to keep them. He asked Flynn to pawn them for him, but did not tell Flynn how they had come into his possession.

Both prisoners were held for examination. Superintendent Wright of the American Line yesterday cabled to Frank A. Watson, requesting him to send by cable an accurate description of the stolen jewelry, to make the identification complete.

RAN DOWN A WOMAN BICYCLIST.

George S. Sherlin's Only Excuse for Reckless Driving Was Intoxication.

George S. Sherlin of 304 West Eleventh Street was fined $10 in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for disorderly conduct.

Policeman Culhane told Magistrate Flammer that Sherlin was driving a peddler's wagon at Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, and was intoxicated at the time. Sherlin saw a pretty woman bicyclist about eighteen years old riding on the avenue, and he deliberately drove his horse in such a way that the young woman narrowly escaped being forced against a pillar of the elevated railroad. When Sherlin saw that the young woman had escaped harm, he lashed his horse into a run, and deliberately ran into her wheel, throwing her into the street.

The bicycle was sent flying up against the curbstone with such force as to bend the spokes. The young woman was badly bruised, and was barely able to walk. Culhane arrested Sherlin, but the girl refused to make a complaint against him, as she said that if her name got into the papers, or if her parents heard of her accident, she would not be allowed to ride a wheel any more. She refused to give her name, and Culhane then took Sherlin to the station and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against him.

In court Sherlin could offer no excuse for his conduct, except that he was intoxicated, and Magistrate Flammer fined him $10, the maximum fine, for disorderly conduct.

WILD WEST MUSICIANS INJURED.

Swept from a Wagon and Two Will Probably Die.

MASSILLON, Ohio, July 16.—The driver of Buffalo Bill's band wagon started eight horses under the overhead Fort Wayne bridge at Erie Street at 11 o'clock this morning. He had miscalculated its height and was unable to stop the horses. All the occupants of the band wagon were scraped off in the presence of horror-stricken thousands.

The injured are:

DOMENI, FLOCCO, crushed about heart; may die.
KEENE, DAVID, driver; leg bruised.
LAUERO, GIUSEPPE, chest crushed, fatally.
MOCCIA, JOHN, back crushed.
REICHIA, PHILIP, crushed and bruised.
VITELLI, ALFRED, collarbone broken, cut, and bruised.

Mr. Keller, press agent for the Wild West show, issues this statement:

"Four of our musicians are frightfully injured, and two of them will probably die. Others are not seriously hurt. They are Italians, whose names we have not yet learned. We do not know yet whether the driver miscalculated or whether the horses were beyond his control. Mr. Cody is with his men, who have been removed to the Hotel Massillon, and all that is possible is being done for them."

JUMPED 75 FEET TO THE RIVER.

Landed in Five Feet of Water—Won a Two-Dollar Wager.

For the sake of winning a two-dollar wager Louis Brunck of 322 Garden Street, Hoboken, yesterday performed a foolhardy feat, which, but for good luck, might have cost him his life. He is something of a diver, and on Wednesday boasted to some friends of his abilities as a jumper. He was overheard by a man named Hasselbrouck, employed by the Rock Wall Plaster Company, at the foot of Seventh Street, who offered to bet him $2 that he could not dive from the top of that he company's four-story building to the river.

The wager was accepted, and yesterday Brunck made the leap. He jumped seventy-five feet head foremost until within a few feet of the water, when he doubled up and struck feet first.

There is only about five feet of water where he made the plunge, and his friends expected to find him seriously hurt, but he was drawn ashore little the worse for his foolishness.

He says he intends to branch out as a professional jumper.

Arrest of a Steamship Ticket Agent.

Frederick B. Koennecke, a ticket agent of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, was arrested yesterday by a Deputy Sheriff, on an order of arrest, signed by Justice Stover, of the Supreme Court. The order of arrest was obtained by Julius J. Frank of No. 27 Pine Street, counsel for the packet company, in a suit brought against Koennecke, in the Supreme Court, to recover $581.20. The plaintiff alleges that between Sept. 12, 1895, and June 20, 1896, Koennecke sold tickets to the value of $581.20, and refused to account for them. Koennecke was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $600 bail.

Violated a Law He Helped Pass.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 16.—Charles J. Ryder is a well-known citizen of this village and is a Village Trustee. He helped frame an ordinance giving the police the right to arrest bicyclists when riding on the streets without having their lamps lighted, and he was the first to suffer. Orin B. Smith last night made a complaint against the Trustee for not having his lamp lighted, and he was taken into custody. On being arraigned before Justice Conklin he was fined $5, which he promptly paid.

Lieut. Peary Sails from Sydney.

SYDNEY, C. B., July 16.—The steamer Hope, with Lieut. Peary's Arctic expedition on board, sailed from here to-day on her northern voyage of exploration. Besides the Cornell University and Boston parties, under Profs. Tarr and Burton, Albert Operti, the well-known arctic artist of New-York, accompanied the expedition. Lieut. Peary thinks that the Hope will return the latter part of September.

Died After a Sunstroke.

Ellen Maguire, a nurse girl, who was sunstruck Wednesday, while wheeling a baby coach along the street, in New-Brighton, S. I., died yesterday afternoon.

REPUDIATES THE TICKET

MR. WHITNEY WILL NOT VOTE FOR THE CHICAGO NOMINEES.

Denies that He Would Have State Organization Indorse Bryan and Sewall—Nothing Could Induce Him to Support Them—Ex-Gov. Flower Looks for an Issue of Business and Thinks Campaign Will Sweep Politicians Off Their Feet.

"Will you be kind enough to correct the statement that I desire the indorsement by the State organization of the Chicago ticket. There are no possible conditions or circumstances that would induce me to vote for it or assist it.

"W. C. WHITNEY."

This statement was furnished last night to THE NEW-YORK TIMES by Mr. Whitney, through his secretary. It is a flat repudiation of the ticket of Tillman and Altgeld, of the Populists, Anarchists, and coyote politicians who debased the Democratic Party in the Chicago Coliseum last week. It is the first public utterance on the subject that Mr. Whitney has made since his return from the West, where he led the gallant fight for sound money and decent Democracy.

The statement was called out at this time by certain reckless gossip in newspapers to the effect that Mr. Whitney desired the Democratic machine in this State to indorse Bryan and Sewall.

His secretary, Mr. Regan, said that Mr. Whitney had no statement to make at this time beyond the brief one printed herewith. It is probable that the ex-Secretary will sail for Europe soon.

It is likely that other statements will follow that of Mr. Whitney in a few days. Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee may issue one to the effect that the question of supporting or not supporting the ticket can only be settled by the State Convention, which will be called to meet in Saratoga, Sept. 9, if no change is made in the plans.

Ex-Gov. Flower returned to this city yesterday from Watertown and repudiated the ticket in an interview.

"Well," he said, "I have buried my politics in a little hole in my back garden. I am done with politics for the present. The issue is now a simple business proposition. It is not politics. I expected to see Senator Hill and Chairman Hinkley to-day, but I have not, I will probably see them in a day or two. I am not going into any political conferences, however."

"What do you think the Democratic State organization will do?"

"I do not know. The organization may desire to indorse the Chicago ticket so as to be regular. It seems to me, though, that a man who is for sound money and who votes as his conscience dictates, has as good a regularity as an organization can give him. I believe that 60 per cent. of the Democrats of this State do not want to support any ticket that does not represent sound money.

"There are in the Democratic Club of this city 700 members. They have been active, earnest workers in the interest of the Democratic ticket for several years. Now I feel that I am right in saying that the great majority of the members of that club are for sound money.

"I look for organization outside of both parties and an issue wholly of business and not of politics. The people will be thoroughly educated on this currency question before November. I have no fear but what the people will decide the question in the right way. There are some Republican farmers in my county who believe in taking free coinage as a dose to cure their ills resulting from the small returns for produce, but when they thoroughly understand the question they would sooner take jalap than free coinage.

"Business men have made up their minds to have no more lack of confidence and no more doubtful dollars. A campaign conducted on this issue can certainly result in only one way, and then will come the return of prosperity. I do not believe in a third party, but I do not fear it; for one might have a tendency to educate some people otherwise overlooked. I want the situation treated strictly from the business standpoint. I think that the business movement will sweep all the politicians off their feet when it gets well started. We have had too many politicians anyway, all telling the people how much they loved them.

"One good factor in this educational scheme will be the literature sent out by the Chambers of Commerce at different centres and by the Boards of Trade. The situation is going to look much better when this business campaign, irrespective of party, gets in full swing."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, the member of the National Committee from this State, who had spent some hours with Senator Hill at Normandie-by-the-Sea, was closeted with Mr. Whitney for about half an hour yesterday afternoon. Mr. Whitney's statement was not given out until some hours after Mr. Sheehan left.

SENATOR HILL'S POSITION.

It Has Not Changed Since the Convention.

There have been published from day to day a number of reports as to what course Senator Hill will take with regard to the ticket nominated by the Chicago Convention. It has been reported that he would repudiate the ticket, that he would favor a third ticket representing the sound-money Democrats, and that he would support McKinley and Hobart in the interest of sound money. He has been represented as taking first one position and then another, as if his opinion had been changing daily.

It is authoritatively stated by those close to the Senator that he has in no wise changed his views since his return from Chicago. What he advocated then he advocates now. His views as to both the platform and the candidates were made known immediately after the convention, and they remain unaltered. Nothing has occurred since his return to affect his opinion or his judgment on these matters.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA, N. J., July 16.—Senator Hill's most important visitor today was William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who came on from Washington especially to confer with Mr. Hill. It is said Mr. Curtis's mission here is to sound the New-York Senator upon the third-candidate proposition. The conference was over in less than an hour, and both gentlemen declined to state the nature of the subject discussed.

The Senator and Major Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, spent the morning quietly. After dinner they were driven over to Long Branch, where they were for several hours in consultation with Senator Murphy.

Regarding the report that he has ready a statement defining his position upon the Chicago platform and nominees, Senator Hill said:

"I have prepared no statement, and do not know when I shall issue one."

"Statements have been made, Senator," it was suggested, "that you have practically agreed to support Bryan and Sewall."

"All statements to this effect," said Mr. Hill, "are without foundation. I have authorized no one to make them."

"Do you expect to meet Senator Jones?" he was asked.

"I have no intimation from Senator Jones that he wishes to see me. If he requests an interview, of course he can have it."

Senator Hill will remain in Normandie until next Tuesday, when he will leave to go on a few days' yachting trip with Col. Ruppert.

Cyclone in Washington County.

TROY, N. Y., July 16.—A cyclone struck Washington County yesterday. At Durkeetown a barn was demolished, a number of other buildings were unroofed, and a house of George W. Bell was lifted from its foundation and wrecked. In Argyle the telegraph lines were blown down and barns and outbuildings were destroyed. A roof of a large barn was blown thirty rods away. Out of an orchard of forty-five trees forty were uprooted. Barns belonging to Moses Williams and William Treason were blown down, and miles of fence were destroyed.

KILLED RETURNING FROM RACES.

Train Ran Over Philip Denely and Cut His Body in Two.

Philip Denely, a saloon keeper at Whitestone, L. I., was run over and instantly killed by the Flatbush Avenue race train from the Aqueduct track yesterday. After the train had stopped at East New-York to allow passengers to change with connecting trains at Manhattan crossing, Denely tried to jump from the train to the platform.

He slipped and fell under the forward truck of a car near the rear of the train. The rear wheel of that truck cut off an arm. Denely seemingly tried to get out of the way of further injury, but instead rolled directly across the track, so that the wheels of the rear truck and those of the forward truck of the following car rolled over him, cutting his body entirely in two.

A hundred or more persons who had just left the train or who were lounging about on the sidewalk saw the accident, but no one could reach the unfortunate man in time to save him.

Denely was well known in Whitestone. He took an active part in politics, and was foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. He leaves a wife and four children, one but two weeks old. He was thirty-five years old. His body was taken to 417 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, to await the action of the Coroner.

FELL 80 FEET INSIDE A TOWER.

Edward Hawkins Bounded from Side to Side All the Way.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 16.—A peculiar accident happened this morning at the new tower of the New-York and Westchester Water Company, in Glen Park.

Edward Hawkins, a sheet-iron worker, was on the tower, eighty feet above the ground. Somehow he lost his balance and fell down the inside of the tower. As he felt himself going over, he threw himself against the side of the tower.

All the way down he continued to bound involuntarily from side to side. As he neared the ground he struck the sides of the tower less frequently, and his velocity increased. Mr. Hawkins was carried to the Mount Vernon Hospital. He will probably recover.

The zigzag course taken by Mr. Hawkins's body as it fell retarded its velocity and saved his life. Mr. Hawkins lives in Welcome, West Va.

INSPECTOR BRENNAN INJURED.

Fractured His Right Leg While Trying to Board a Passing Car.

Police Inspector John Brennan, who is in charge of the precincts on the Hill, Brooklyn, while making his daily calls yesterday met with a serious accident. He had just left the police station at Clermont and Flushing Avenues, after bidding Capt. Brown good-day and telling him to take care of himself.

A car was passing, and the Inspector ran to board it. He fell, and when picked up it was found that his right leg was fractured. He was taken to his home, 277 Madison Street. In an ambulance, and Police Surgeon Ford took care of him.

Inspector Brennan is over sixty years old, but has always been very active.

Commissioner Welles appointed Capt. Rhodes of the Greenpoint Avenue Precinct Acting Inspector during the absence of Inspector Brennan.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL LOST.

The John D. Brewer Driven Ashore Near Zanzibar.

BOSTON, July 16.—A cablegram from Zanzibar announces the probable loss of the Boston bark John D. Brewer. The vessel left New-York April 14 for Zanzibar with a cargo of 35,000 cases of oil, and had nearly reached her destination when she was driven ashore at Pangawn, twenty-eight miles south of Zanzibar. The vessel has sixteen feet of water in her hold, and, although assistance has been sent to her, it is feared that she will prove a total loss. The crew was landed in safety.

The John D. Brewer is of 960 tons net, owned by Charles Brewer & Co., of this city. The vessel is valued at about $14,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The cargo of oil, valued at about $25,000, is thought to be insured.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY HARLAN.

She Had Passed the Century Mark—Managed a Farm for Fifty Years.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—Mrs. Mary Harlan, mother of ex-Senator Harlan of Iowa, died Wednesday at the home of her son-in-law, John Brown, in Park County. She was 100 years and 5 months old. For half a century following the death of her husband she managed the home farm alone, but years ago her daughter induced her to abandon the lonely life she was leading and live with her. Until within less than twelve months ago her mental and physical powers were phenomenal for one so old. Her death was due to exhaustion incident to old age. Two daughters and the ex-Senator survive her. Mrs. Robert Lincoln is her granddaughter.

Court Orders Rails Taken Up.

The Staten Island Electric Railroad Company was held to be in contempt of court yesterday by Justice Osborne, in Brooklyn, for having laid its rails on Richmond Avenue, Arrochar, while an injunction, obtained by Capt King, was pending.

Justice Osborne imposed a fine of $100 on Manager Quigg, of the company, and ordered the immediate removal of the rails, and that the street be restored to its original condition.

Work was commenced yesterday to remove the rails laid last Friday, as well as the poles and wires that were placed.

The Rothschilds Purchase Mines.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, July 16.—Agents of the Rothschilds have just closed a deal for a group of the richest gold mines in this State, the reported purchase price for the properties being $5,000,000 in gold. The Rothschilds, before closing the deal, conducted a thorough investigation, covering a period of over one year, into the mines.

Corrigan Attacked by a Stableman.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Ed Corrigan, the race-horse owner, was viciously attacked this morning by John Phillips, a negro stableman. Phillips had been discharged by Corrigan. In a spirit of revenge he slashed his former employer several times with a knife and escaped. Corrigan's injuries are not serious.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Frank Thomas, a farmer of Presque Isle, Me., committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a rifle. His wife died very suddenly last Friday under circumstances which indicated poisoning. The body was quietly exhumed by the authorities, and the contents of the stomach sent away for analysis. Thomas heard of this and committed suicide.

—While bathing at Lake Minnetonka, Florence Mills, ageu seventeen, and Birdie Mills, aged fourteen, daughters of F. B. Mills, and Helen Cheney, aged thirteen, daughter of William Cheney, all of Minneapolis, Minn., were drowned.

—Frederick Steckel, a prominent business man of McKeesport, Penn., killed himself by shooting because he had been sued for slander by J. M. Skel

CAMPAIGN PLANS MADE

REPUBLICANS WILL DISCUSS MONEY FOR SIXTY DAYS.

Then the Tariff and Other Questions Will Be Considered—Most of the Literature Will Be Sent Out from the Chicago Headquarters—Platt May Be Made a Member of the Executive Committee and Bliss Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—The Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee reassembled in Mr. Hanna's office this morning shortly after 10 o'clock. It has been determined that the work at Chicago shall be supervised by Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, assisted by Chester G. Dawes of Illinois, who will be the Western Secretary. At New-York Secretary William Osborne of Massachusetts will be in charge.

It is understood that a vigorous campaign will be at once instituted for the purpose of meeting and combating the silver sentiment let loose under the influence of the Chicago Convention. A sixty-day campaign, it is assumed, will go far toward setting the facts properly before the people, and that being done, confidence is felt that the majority of the voters will declare in favor of a sound financial system. Then the remaining portion of the campaign may be devoted to the tariff and other general issues involved in the struggle.

It is conceded by members of the committee that just now the silver sentiment is so widespread that great necessity exists for immediate work to counteract it and restrict its further growth.

No choice has yet been made of the ninth member of the Executive Committee, and, it may not be announced until the Advisory Committee is named. It may be that the place will not be filled at all. Mr. Hanna's notice has been called to a suggestion in connection with filling this vacancy as a solution of the New-York complication. That is, to give Mr. Platt the place and make Cornelius N. Bliss Treasurer of the committee. What consideration, if any, Mr. Hanna gave the suggestion can only be determined by developments of the future.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and Thomas H. McKee, Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, were with the Executive Committee this morning. The former left at 11 o'clock for Washington, going by way of Canton to call on Major McKinley.

After Mr. McKee had retired, P. S. Heath, who had charge of the McKinley literary bureau at St. Louis, was called in, and spent nearly an hour with the committee. He announced that the committee had determined to consolidate the literary and printing bureaus, and that he had accepted the position of chief of the new bureau. Its work will be done in Chicago for both the Eastern and Western headquarters, and a large force of assistants will be employed. Messrs. Hanna, Payne, Dawes, Durbin, and Heath will meet at Chicago Monday next to map out the work and actively enter upon it. This would indicate that, in some respects, at least, the Chicago headquarters will be more important and the work more expensive than that in New-York.

Mr. Hanna did not go to Canton with the members of the committee. Mr. Durbin also did not accompany them, but went home.

The Advisory Campaign Committee, it is now stated, will consist of probably fifteen members. The list of names so far selected is said to be Senator Proctor of Vermont, Mr. Plunkett of Massachusetts, Cornelius N. Bliss of New-York, Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia, M. Lang of Florida, Gen. Alger of Michigan, Samuel E. Allerton of Chicago, Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, Senator Shoup of Idaho, and H. Clay Evans of Tennessee.

The committee practically closed its session shortly after noon, although several of the members remained with Mr. Hanna. That gentleman, in response to requests for information, sent out word that he had nothing to say, and other committeemen were as reticent as ever.

CANTON, Ohio, July 16.—Messrs. J. H. Manley, N. P. Scott, Powell Clayton, Cyrus Leland, C. G. Dawes, and Henry C. Payne of the Republican National Executive Committee and Gen. Osborne, the Secretary of the committee, came to Canton this evening to call on Major McKinley. Mr. Hanna did not come, owing to the recent sudden death of his brother-in-law.

The members of the committee dined with Major McKinley, and then discussed with him plans adopted by the committee in executive session at Cleveland. The deliberations at Cleveland were largely adverted to in consideration of projects for immediate work.

There will be frequent meetings of the committee during the campaign. The headquarters in New-York will be occupied a good deal of the time by Mr. Hobart, Mr. Manley, and Mr. Quay. It is understood that Mr. Quay will devote a good deal of time to the situation in the South, a section of the country with which he is familiar. Messrs. Payne, Leland, Dawes, and Clayton will be much in evidence at the Chicago headquarters, and will have charge of very important work there. It is proposed to have a lively speaking campaign, but the date for the formal opening has not been decided upon, or has the place been chosen.

The selection of the time and place for the first great rally will be determined somewhat by the developments of the next three or four weeks. The work of preparing and publishing the documents and most of the printed matter intended for distribution will be intrusted to the Congressional Committee in Washington. A great deal of this work is already under way, and the committee evidently means to act with uncommon vigor in pushing its campaign of education. The headquarters, both in New-York and Chicago, will be opened within two weeks, and the campaign will be fairly under way by Aug. 1, unless some unforeseen obstacle occasions delay.

Messrs. Payne, Clayton, and Leland left Canton this evening. Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee left for Washington this afternoon. He said, in discussing the outlook, that he had been mingling with the farmers in Wisconsin, and that while the silver sentiment was strong in certain communities, it could be checked and eradicated by means of good speeches and sound literature.

SHERMAN WILL TAKE THE STUMP.

The Senator Thinks the Republicans Will Win This Fall.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 16.—In an interview at his home in Mansfield, Senator Sherman said, speaking of the Chicago Convention and its platform: "Let us be honest as we go along and not undertake to pay fifty cents on the dollar."

"Would free coinage cause a rise in prices of farm products?"

"Undoubtedly, but what good would that do if the money so paid will only buy one-half what it should, or does buy? There is no use having a bushel of money if it will buy nothing."

"Is it your opinion that the Republicans will carry the country this Fall?"

"It is. There is every reason why they should. The bulk of the Democrats will not vote the Democratic ticket. I am arranging to go upon the stump about the 1st of October."

A New Preacher for Newark.

From The Washington Post, July 15.

Mr. Hedding B. Leech, who for three years has been connected with the engineer department of the District Government, has resigned his position as assistant permit clerk. On Thursday he will leave for Newark, N. J., to take charge of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, in that city. Mr. Leech has been in charge of Piney Grove Church, at Bennings, since March, 1895, and for three months has been junior preacher on the Forestville Circuit, near this city. He spent last Sunday at his new charge, and is greatly pleased at the prospects before him. The church is in a prosperous section of the city, and is rapidly growing. The Sabbath school last Sunday numbered 275 scholars. In September Mr. Leech will begin a course in theology at the Drew Theological Seminary, near Newark. Mr. Leech is a son of the Rev. George V. Leech, D. D., pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

BEFORM CLUB AND SOUND MONEY.

Plan to Send Out Speakers in Campaign of Education.

The Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club held a meeting at the club headquarters, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, last night, to consider plans for a campaign of sound money.

Under the constitution of the club no action can be taken with direct reference to candidates. The clause of the constitution bearing on the subject reads:

No resolution indorsing any individual as a candidate for any political office shall be adopted by the club, the Board of Trustees, or by any committee of the club.

The Secretary of the meeting last night said that as a matter of fact the Reform Club has never formally committed itself on any issue in a political campaign, with the single exception of its indorsement of ballot reform in the State election in 1888. The club leaves its political work in the hands of the different committees to which it may be assigned.

The Executive Committee of the Sound Currency Committee considered it necessary that a "speaking campaign" should be undertaken by the club under the present stress of circumstances, and asked for permission from the club Trustees to send out speakers who would aid in the campaign of education to be conducted throughout the country. This permission is embodied in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to arrange for a speaking campaign, pending the National election, in opposition to interference by legislation with our standard of currency values.

The committee is free to act on the non-partisan lines which it has always followed in the conduct of its educational work.

The Reform Club has a membership of about 1,500, and through its literature exercises a wide influence upon current opinion. Its printed matter, sent out weekly through certain news channels, has a reading circulation of 8,000,000.

As a large number of club Trustees were present last night, they availed themselves of the occasion to pass resolutions on the death of ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That in the untimely death of the Hon. William E. Russell, the cause of good government has lost an able, fearless, and devoted champion, the Nation one of its best citizens, and the club one of its most distinguished and honored members.

Resolved, That the respectful sympathy of the members of this club is hereby tendered to the widow and family of the deceased, and that the Secretary of this club be and he is hereby directed to spread these resolutions on the minutes of the club and to send a copy of them to the widow of the deceased.

Among those present last night were Henry Loomis Nelson, Acting Chairman; John De Witt Warner, Everett P. Wheeler, Calvin Tomkins, H. B. B. Stapler, Louis Windmüller, Horace White, Henry Hentz, Fred Perry Powers, Lawrence E. Sexton, and L. C. Root, Secretary.

MANY ARRIVALS AT NEWPORT.

Potter Palmer Joins His Wife at the Seaside City.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Potter Palmer arrived here to-night to join Mrs. Palmer, who has been here since Tuesday. He was accompanied by H. H. Honore, Jr., of Chicago, and Miss Julia Grant, who will remain with Mrs. Palmer several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Ralph N. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Miss Bishop, and Perry Belmont of New-York, and Capt. and Mrs. George H. Perkins and Miss Perkins of Boston arrived for the season to-day.

Other prominent arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Greider, Miss R. B. L. Barkley, George Strauss, J. F. Keogh, Henry Lee of New-York, H. R. Milner of Plainfield, Conn.; Mrs. E. Harvey Sampson of Boston, Henry N. Ransom of Albany, Mrs. Albert Torace of Poughkeepsie, Mrs. A. M. Wiseman, Miss T. A. Wiseman of St. Louis; F. C. Fletcher, S. E. Hopkins of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Murnane, Miss A. Murnane, Mrs. Norman Kellogg of Chicago; Joseph W. Greene, Jr., of Easthampton, Mass.; A. J. Fish of Pittsburg; James Telfer of Glasgow, Scotland; Miss Maud Smith, Miss E. Sayles of Council Bluffs; Floyd M. Smith of Evanstown, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tillman of Cincinnati, Mrs. B. S. Van Tuyl, Miss Van Tuyl of Austin, Texas; J. H. Schoonmaker of Baltimore, C. H. Wood of Hartford, J. G. S. Koff of Newark, G. C. Pease of Springfield, Lieut. and Mrs. B. N. Buckingham, Miss A. S. C. Blake, and Miss Nuck of Santa Barbara.

Mr. and Mrs. William McAdoo arrived today on the Dolphin to remain until Saturday. They were guests to-night at a dinner given in their honor by Mrs. Clover.

Mrs. J. J. Mason and Mrs. John Cadwalader entertained at luncheon to-day, and this evening's entertainers were Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. A. E. Tower, and Mrs. C. H. Harlow.

Miss Ogden Jones will receive Mondays in July and August.

Miss Anna Sands is the guest of Mrs. E. D. Morgan.

Mrs. Guernsey, wife of Dr. W. N. Guernsey, of New-York, is the guest of James Stillman.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include Judge F. M. Thayer of St. Louis, T. A. Middleton of New-Haven, Mrs. G. A. Hays of Colorado Springs, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Miss Winnie Davis of Belvoir, Miss A. A. Magmis of New-Orleans, Mrs. Charles P. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jenkins, Miss Emily Jenkins, Jennie C. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Rougalin, Miss Helen Malcom of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Von C. Arlens of Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. G. G. McLeod of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Oliphant, C. D. Oliphant of Trentin; R. R. Nelson, Miss Nelson of St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Almy of Boston; Mrs. Robert H. Leslie of Newark; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Stokes, Eleanor Stokes, Mrs. Murray S. Day, Miss Alice L. Day, Murray Day, and S. Curlin Stokes of Morristown.

MRS. GEORGE LAW'S AGE.

Old Enough, Dr. McNutt Says, to Administer Her Husband's Estate.

The objection raised before Surrogate Fitzgerald by the sisters of the late George Law to the appointment of his widow as one of the administrators of his estate was made upon the ground that she is under age, and hence could not, under the law, legally serve in that capacity.

In order to settle the question accurately C. Bainbridge Smith, grandfather and counsel for Mrs. Law, telegraphed to Dr. W. F. McNutt of San Francisco, who was the physician present at her birth, asking for the exact date of that event. Mr. Smith received a telegram from Dr. McNutt yesterday stating that Mrs. Law was born at 3:30 o'clock A. M. on June 11, 1874. According to this statement she was twenty-two years one month and five days old yesterday.

"That will doubtless settle the matter so far as she is concerned," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "as the only objection to her in the capacity of administratrix was, I believe, that she was under age."

John M. Scribner, who represents Mr. Law's sisters, also said that the objection raised was based upon Mrs. Law's being under age.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has not yet set a day for the hearing. It is believed that at the hearing the objection to Mrs. Law will be withdrawn, but it is expected that arrangements will be made whereby William Steinway, who has been suggested as a co-administrator, but objected to by the sisters, will be accepted, as the only reason for opposing his selection was his being a comparative stranger to the family.

The President's Fame Secure.

From The La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle, (Dem.)

The sober judgment of the people accepts the fact that no President of the United States has shown to a greater degree than President Cleveland the desire to perform his duties in a conscientious and patriotic manner. He has been a hard worker, ever having the welfare of the people at heart, and no other President has had to meet the same serious opposition to his advanced views on public questions, and no other President has met these objections more bravely and vigorously than the man whom demagogues of the Altgeld and Tillman stripe attack in their impotent wrath. The name of Cleveland will be remembered by the American people as a synonym of honesty, integrity, and patriotism long after the names of Altgeld and Tillman have rotted into oblivion on the tombstones of infamy and treason.

For Heavy, Sluggish Feeling Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It produces healthy activity of weak or disordered stomachs that need stimulating, and acts as a tonic on nerves and brain.

WORK FOR PATRIOTIC MEN

McKINLEY TALKS TO OHIO VETERAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Calls on Them to Rally Once More to the Defense of Their Country, This Time to Protect It from Financial Dishonor—Must Join with Good Citizens North, South, East, and West to Maintain the Cause of Honest Money.

CANTON, Ohio, July 16.—With colors flying and band playing, the Cuyahoga County Soldiers and Sailors' Union marched from their special train to Major McKinley's house late this afternoon. This organization is composed of veterans of the war of the rebellion, and is non-partisan. A number of short speeches were made by the visitors. Major McKinley, replying, said:

My Comrades and Fellow-Citizens: I respond to your call with special gratification. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to meet at my home my comrades in the civil war. The ties of fraternity and friendship grow stronger and dearer as the years recede and the old guard one by one is called home. Your presence revives many patriotic memories; it recalls many stirring and glorious events.

How vividly they rise before us, and what an inspiration for the right they always are. To have been a faithful soldier of the Union is no less a source of joy in your advancing years and infirmities than a legacy for family and friends. It blesses him who gives and enriches him who receives. It is a record of patriotism and service in the severest trials of our history.

We all know something of what that war meant, and what it cost; what sacrifice it exacted and for what a holy cause the sacrifice was freely given—treasure illimitable, suffering indescribable, and death beyond previous record or comparison. By far the larger number of our old comrades of the Grand Army are sleeping in their silent tents beyond the river; but though death has decimated our ranks, it is a consoling reflection that more than a million of our comrades still survive.

It is a gratifying thought that those who served their country best in war have always been among our best and truest citizens in peace. It is in the living present, however, and its duties and responsibilities that every soldier is now, as always, most deeply interested. Each new engagement of the war brought its own new trials and perils to face and bravely overcome. The devotion to discipline and duty which distinguished them at that time kept the old soldiers true and steady ever since.

They have not faltered, and will not falter now. There has been no time since they laid down their arms when we had greater need for patriotic men than now. And the response to the crisis of the hour will come from all sections of our common country.

We have reached a point in our history when all men who love their country must unite to defeat by their ballots the forces which now assail the country's honor. The war has been over thirty-two years, and as a result we have a reunited country, a Union stronger and freer, a civilization higher and nobler, a freedom brighter and more enduring, and a flag dearer and more sacred than ever before, and all of them safe from any enemy, because the men who a third of a century ago fought in deadly conflict unite in their masterful might to oppose any enemy who would assail either freedom or Union or flag.

The struggle which is upon us, involving National good faith and honor, will enlist their united and patriotic services, and those who are arrayed against the public faith shall be routed and dispersed. The bitterness of the war belongs to the past. Its glories are the common heritage of us all. What we won in that great conflict belongs just as surely to those who lost as those who triumphed. You meet to-day not as soldiers, but as citizens interested now in maintaining the credit and honor of the country you served so well and in restoring prosperity and better times to our goodly heritage.

The future is the sacred trust of us all, South as well as North.

Honesty, like patriotism, can neither be bounded by State nor sectional lines.

Financial dishonor is the threatened danger now, and good men will obliterate old lines of party in a united effort to uphold American honor. This you have always done, and you must strive to keep the Union worthy of the brave men who sacrificed and died for it. I will be glad, my comrades, to meet you all personally.

The old soldiers and sailors heartily cheered at the conclusion of Major McKinley's speech.

FELL FROM FIRE ESCAPES.

A Boy Was Killed and a Little Girl Was Severely Injured.

Charles Retz, five years old, whose parents live on the top floor of 78 Thompson Street, fell five stories from a fire escape yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed.

No one witnessed the child's fall, and it was several minutes after he was killed when a tenant in the house saw his body lying at the bottom of the air shaft.

The child's father is a glass cutter, and is employed in Bleecker Street. Mrs. Retz was busy washing clothes when the accident occurred. About noontime she gave little Charles a penny and told him to go down and play on the sidewalk. In place of obeying her instructions, the little fellow climbed out on a fire escape and amused himself there without her knowledge. The fire escape is in the air shaft, and connects the houses of 76 and 78. It is supposed that while climbing upon the railing of the fire escape he lost his balance and fell to the bottom of the shaft. He was undoubtedly killed instantly.

Mamie Julbert, eight years old, rolled off a fire escape on the third floor of her home, at 156 Orchard Street, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning while asleep and fell upon the stone pavement of the yard.

The child fell close beside Isaac Steinberg, who was sleeping on a cellar door in the yard. He was awakened, and at once called a patrolman, who summoned an ambulance. The child was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was said that she was severely but not fatally injured.

The father of the little girl keeps an all-night vegetable stand at Orchard and Ludlow Streets. His wife and her three-months baby slept in bed Wednesday night, while little Mamie and her brother, twelve years old, slept on the fire escape. It is supposed that the rainstorm made the child uneasy, and caused her to roll off the fire escape. Instead of upright irons there are cross slats about the framework of the fire escape, the space between them being almost large enough for a grown person to roll through.

EXEMPT FROM INHERITANCE TAX.

Jay Gould's Bequest of $5,000,000 to His Son Held to be for Services.

Surrogate Fitzgerald rendered a decision yesterday sustaining the report of David McClure, who was appraiser of the Gould estate, holding that the bequest of Jay Gould to his son George J. Gould of $5,000,000 was exempt from the collateral inheritance tax on the ground that it was a bequest made to the son in return for valuable services to the father.

The Surrogate holds that it was clearly the intention of Jay Gould to compensate his son George for services rendered, and that he had so expressed himself in several interviews with ex-Judge Dillon, who drew the codicil to the will in which the bequest in question was made. The Surrogate says:

The service rendered by George Gould during his father's lifetime were unique and of extraordinary character, and could be measured by no ordinary compensation. The extraordinary confidence reposed in George Gould by his father is amply borne out by reference to the testimony. It was in the year 1880 of 1881 that Jay Gould, while at Saratoga, had asked his son George to take charge of his interests, and that he wanted him to agree not to speculate and not to engage in any business upon his own account.

In the proceedings before the Appraiser George Gould, in answer to the question by the counsel for the State as to whether he had had any other conversation with his father on this subject except the one at Saratoga, testified that at 195 Broadway, while he was standing by the stock ticker one day, his father said in substance that he ought to be compensated for his very faithful services. His father asked him what he thought a fair compensation would be, and he replied that he did not know, that he could not fix it, but would leave it to his father. Then his father asked him if $500,000 a year for the time that he had devoted to his service would be satisfactory, and if he would feel fully compensated. He thereupon replied that this arrangement would be satisfactory. The date of this conversation was given as in October, 1892, upon the occasion of the gift to him by his father of the house on Fifth Avenue.

This testimony, the Surrogate holds, was not objected to, and was therefore allowed to stand, and it proved that an agreement was thereby entered into between Jay Gould and his son George, and the compensation was fixed. Therefore the decision of the Appraiser that this bequest was compensation for services rendered and not subject to the collateral inheritance tax was affirmed.

FOR THE GREAT BICYCLE PARADE.

Extensive Preparations Made for the Event at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 16.—Everything is getting in readiness for the big bicycle parade on Saturday. Yesterday a large force of decorators arrived here, and to-day they are all hard at work putting up flags and other decorations to suit the occasion. Proprietors Sprague of the Howland House and Van Cleaf of the United States Hotel were the two first to display their colors. All along Ocean Avenue great preparations are being made.

The bikes were coming in from all directions to-day. There was not a train or boat but which brought a cargo of them, and the express companies were busy making the many deliveries to the different hotels and other destinations.

Word was received here to-day that there were already more than 1,500 entries in the different New-York clubs who would participate in the parade, and they are still coming in very rapidly.

Major W. G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment, New-York, telegraphed that he would be on hand with 300 men.

Chief Haggerty of the New-Jersey State Detective Bureau Association is here to-day arranging to place a large force of his men on duty Saturday during the bicycle parade in order to prevent robberies, as he has been informed from reliable sources that a large gang of pickpockets will be here on that day.

Miss Cole, granddaughter of Lewis B. Brown, who is summering at Elberon, lost her trunk and contents last evening by having them run over by a special excursion train at Elberon Station.

The latest arrivals at the Howland Hotel are E. Loeb, Mrs. John Masury, J. A. Wood, Miss May L. Hart, E. G. Bach, Miss D. Bach, Miss Holzinger, Miss Lippman, Miss Meyer, Mrs. M. S. Meyer, John Davis and wife, Adele B. Heyman, M. S. Heyman and wife, Max Levy and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Poznanski, Mrs. B. Feldman and family, and Miriam Simon, of New-York; N. J. Kenny and wife, Mrs. Kenny, and Miss Lizzie Muldowning, of Summit, N. J.; K. Threefoot and family, Meridian, Miss.; Mr. D. P. McCartney, and Miss Barbour of Washington, D. C.

The arrivals to-day at the United States Hotel were H. W. Tillinghast, A. L. Carroll, J. J. Moorehead, G. R. Pisek, H. J. Peters, John F. Shield, Miss M. A. Shield, Philip Poly, A. E. Willis of New-York, Mrs. M. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Seymser, Brooklyn; A. Mayer, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. Millie Putnam, Chelsea, Mass.; Miss M. A. Wood, Miss M. Forthney, Red Bank, N. J.; H. J. Ronalds, George Hagelweide, R. E. Laphoun, John M. Bell, Ray W. Tyler, William W. Binning, P. A. Jeanneret, J. P. Edwards, C. E. Emerson, all of Rutherford, N. J.; George W. Hill, E. L. Hester, William J. Payne, William J. Martin, L. Hahn, William Titus, John L. Gravis, all of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

The recent arrivals at the West End Hotel are J. Reif, Harry R. Shelly, A. R. Stein, J. E. Stein, G. Willemorewood, J. T. Kellogg, Morris S. Herman, Miss Jean Schwartz, M. Wineburg, Frederick Housman, the Misses Fanhawe, M. Strausberger, D. Simon and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. Strausberger, Mrs. S. Foss and family, Mrs. W. L. Harvey and family, Leopold Wormser, G. M. Stonebridge, T. G. O'Connor, L. G. Seligman, A. B. De Frece, Julius Offenbach, Mrs. M. L. Michaelis, Mrs. Hammerstein and family, all of New-York; Mrs. J. M. Gusky, Miss Belle Floersheims, Miss Mary Gusky, Charles H. Scott of Pittsburg, Penn.; Oliver T. Morton, Indianapolis; C. H. Longstreet, St. Louis, Mo.; F. M. Aufsesser, Albany, N. Y.; Miss F. Catherwood, Mrs. H. S. Frank, Miss S. Shioss, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Seligman, Michigan; W. B. Kingman and wife, J. B. Phillips and wife, Chicago, Ill.; William Landen, Riddlesburg, Penn.; Frederick Scheuer, I. T. Strauss, Leopold Meyer, Newark, N. J., and James W. Bassett, Shady Side, La.

A GREAT ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

Observance in Harlem of the Day of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

The celebration of the day of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, one of the greatest of religious holidays among the Italians, was carried out yesterday with pomp and splendor in the district bounded by East One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets and First Avenue and the East River.

Italians were there from all over the city, from Newark, N. J., Westchester, Long Island, and even from Boston and Philadelphia. At least 25,000 persons took part in the celebration. The streets were crowded and were turned into picnic grounds. Every convenient doorstep, no matter to whom it might belong, was unceremoniously appropriated by a wandering family and used as a dining-room or bedroom, or both. The streets of Cairo were not to be compared with East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street yesterday afternoon. Bands, processions, women, children, babies, push-carts, small shops, lemonade vendors, and hucksters comprised the congregation.

So much complaint has been made to the police lately about "Little Italy" that Capt. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was on hand with 150 patrolmen in citizens' clothes to preserve order. Permission to shoot off fireworks was denied, and, excepting an occasional pistol shot, the ordinance was observed.

In the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one of the life-size statutes was completely covered by gold rings, chains, watches, and other jewelry which had been offered by Italian organizations. Decorated candles, ranging from one foot to four feet in length and varying in diameter from half an inch to six inches, flooded the church with light. These candles had been offered by individuals.

All seemed to enjoy the holiday, and by 11 o'clock at night the streets were deserted.

The residents of Harlem say that the crowd yesterday was the largest and most orderly which has gathered in some time in "Little Italy."

Bequests by George W. Wales.

From The Boston Herald, July 15.

The will of the late George W. Wales, who lived at 142 Beacon Street, was filed in the Suffolk Probate Court yesterday. It contained several public bequests.

The Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts are to receive $30,000, payable on the decease of his widow, together with all his books on pottery, painting, glass, engravings, and architecture, his two paintings by Merinari, entitled "Psyche Holding a Lamp Over a Sleeping Cupid" and "Apollo and Daphne," his paintings by Bilverti, entitled "Marriage of Tobias and Sara," that by Culvert entitled "Eternity," that by William Page entitled "Ceres," five other paintings of the Sienna school of "The Madonna and Child," and two round paintings of "The Holy Family" and of "The Madonna and Child." He also gives to the Museum of Fine Arts his collection of pottery and glass. To the Massachusetts Historical Society he gives his bust of Edward Everett, by Ball, and to the Redwood Library, Newport, his two busts of Italian poets and $500. To the kindergarten connected with the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind he gives $5,000.

And Yet It Was a Rather Good Joke.

From The London Chronicle.

We learn from the Treasurer of Guy's Hospital that the editor of a serio-comic journal has, by his wit, run some risk of doing great harm to a very deserving charity. In a paragraph, which is unfortunately not headed "comic," he gives the names of some ten or a dozen millionaires who he states have each subscribed sums varying between £30,000 and £50,000 toward the endowment fund of Guy's Hospital, and have thus provided this charity with all the money it requires.

The subtle wit of the suggestion has escaped the keen eye of editors of some of his contemporary journals, with the result that they have reproduced the bare statement that Guy's Hospital has received the £500,000, for which it is asking. The congratulations that the authorities are in consequence receiving, instead of the additional gifts and subscriptions they are expecting, are embarrassing, and to prevent the further spread of the rumor we have been asked to give publicity to the fact that the original paragraph is only a joke, and that the total amount subscribed to date is only just over £160,000.

Death Penalty for Chicken Stealing.

From The Chicago Record, July 14.

A Coroner's jury yesterday exonerated Kenneth Beers of Harvey, who shot and killed William Barnings while the latter was stealing chickens from his henhouse.

NATION'S HONOR AT STAKE

MASSACHUSETTS REFORM CLUB WILL WORK FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Financial Policy of President Cleveland Approved and the Chicago Platform and Ticket Repudiated—The Silver Movement Held to be the Legitimate Offspring of Protection — Congress Must Be Held for Sound Money.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Massachusetts Reform Club to-night defined its attitude toward the Presidential contest at a dinner at which 100 members were present. The following was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Reform Club has always sympathized with the financial policy of Grover Cleveland, and will not support a candidate or a platform which repudiates it and him, but recommends all independent voters to take an active part in the National campaign against the free coinage of silver, by supporting such candidates for President and National representatives as are pledged to maintain the gold standard.

The Executive Committee was authorized to increase its number and to act as a Campaign Committee in harmony with the Reform Club of New-York and the Democratic sound-money movement in Illinois.

One thousand dollars was appropriated as the nucleus of a campaign fund.

Dana Estes gave notice of an amendment to the constitution by which members of the club who, by their political action or otherwise, have betrayed its principles, may be expelled. This notice was understood to be due to the action of George Fred Williams, a member of the club.

The speechmaking of the evening was decidedly interesting. Col. E. B. Haskell said:

This country has reached a crisis graver than any known since 1861. Without questioning the sincerity of anybody, it seems to be fair to say that various causes have brought together, or are likely to bring into dangerous unanimity, about all the popular delusions, vagaries, and quackeries which have in all ages threatened the stability of free institutions. The country is to-day seriously threatened with the debasement of the currency, which involves the impartial repudiation of all private and public financial obligations. It is not only proposed to change the standard of value, but to adopt a standard liable to constant fluctuations. To adopt silver as the standard under existing conditions would be as absurd as to steer a ship by the light of a moving vessel. This practically is true, at any rate, while the great commerical countries of the world with which we mainly exchange our commodities adhere to the gold standard.

Some of us believe that one of the efficient causes of this state of things has been the policy of extreme protection which has prevailed in this country for over a generation. This policy has taught the people a mischievous lesson—that the power of the Government can be used to make and maintain artificial prices for the products of the country. Who can question the logic of the silver miners when they demanded that the much-vaunted principle of protection should be extended to their product? If iron and copper, why not silver?

As firmly as I believe in free trade and the nearest attainable approach to free trade, I am willing to hold this question in abeyance. Foolish and unjust as I believe protection to be, I recognize the fact that this country can adjust itself to almost any tariff. But it cannot adjust itself to a debased and fluctuating currency. A protective tariff only places an unnecessary burden on the back of labor. A debased currency poisons its life-blood and destroys its strength.

Edward Atkinson congratulated the club on the assurance given the past few weeks of the final, lasting triumph of the cause of good government and sound finance. He believed the Republican and Democratic parties were riven in twain. Neither had represented a fundamental principle. The tariff question was one of policy, but the money question one of principle. The Republican Party had ejected a faction which it had long tried to placate by compromise, while a similar faction had captured the Democratic organization and was hastening to its own destruction. The time had come when right-minded men could unite for the establishment of a Democratic-Republican union for the support of good government and good money. Give form, substance, and method to this union party and its triumph is assured. All true Republicans and Democrats are uniting in the purpose that Republican government shall be saved. Nothing but old prejudices stand in the way of united action. Let the dead past bury its dead.

Mr. Atkinson advocated the adoption of a union Electoral ticket for which both Republicans and Democrats could vote without stultification. The cardinal principles of the union he would make—

First—The lawful unit of value of this Nation is a gold dollar, named dollar, containing 25.8 grains in weight, nine-tenths fine. The unit of value must and shall be maintained, silver coin remaining in use as money of limited tender convertible into gold.

Second—The banking system of this country should be immediately revised, to the end that the United States Treasury may be taken out of the business of a bank of issue, for which it is totally unfit, with careful provision for a safe system of banking that shall serve the requirements of the several sections of the union and of the country as a whole.

Third—Pending the settlement of the first-named questions, no general revision of the existing tariff should be taken up. Some simple provision being made to cover a deficiency of revenue, if any such deficiency shall prove to exist on the incoming of the next Administration.

The meeting closed with an address by Collector Warren, in which he declared that he still believed in the old-fashioned principles of President Cleveland, and if the platform of the Chicago Convention was Democracy, he was not a Democrat. He would stand on no platform which condemned the wisest acts of the President, and advocated repudiation, the reconstruction of the Supreme Court for the purpose of legalizing Anarchistic measures and preventing the Federal power from suppressing riots, and the other absurdities of that document.

STRONG MOVEMENT IN MISSOURI.

Sound-Money Democrats Organize to Fight Against Bryan.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—Fifty of the most prominent sound-money Democrats of St. Louis held an informal conference last night and decided not to support the Chicago platform and ticket. Rousing speeches were made denouncing the action of the silver majority at Chicago. All the speakers were emphatic in their declarations that the Chicago Convention was not a Democratic convention, and in no sense represented intelligent Democrats and Democratic principles.

Col. James O. Broadhead, ex-United States Minister to Switzerland, presided, and, after explaining the object of the conference, invited discussion.

At the conclusion of the speaking Mr. Lehman read a score of letters from various points in Missouri and other States showing that the sound-money sentiment among Democrats everywhere was far stronger than generally is believed, and that it was gaining strength every day.

The Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to solicit expressions from sound-money Democrats throughout the State and ascertain the consensus of opinion as to the best policy to pursue to accomplish the desired end. It was proposed that the sound-money Democracy of Missouri be organized in every county and all large cities of the State, and that a campaign of education be carried on in a systematic manner.

German Paper Declares for McKinley.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—The Abend Post and Beobachter, independent German paper, published here daily, comes out strong for the Republican ticket. It says:

The necessity of preserving the honor and credit of the country compels every patriotic citizen to set aside all other issues for the time being, and stand up for the party that pledges itself for maintaining the gold standard. We are opposed to the platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention, and support the sound-money principles of the Republican Party and its standard bearers in so far as they represent sound money, a moderate tariff, and civil service reform.

A New-Hampshire Bolter.

CONCORD, N. H., July 16.—Clarence E. Carr, a prominent manufacture of Andover, formerly a member of the Democratic State Committee, and ex-President of the Democratic Press Association, declares against the action of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. He says: "I am opposed to the platform and the ticket; I cannot support either."

The New-York Times.

IS NOT AN ORGAN but

a newspaper printed for people of intelligence, who have been taught to read English. Its news is full, accurate, impartial, and well written.

You can read THE TIMES without debasing your intelligence or morals.

A Bolter Who Bolts Hard.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 16.—Among the Democrats of this place who are opposed to the Chicago platform is Postmaster Henry B. Graves. Mr. Graves said yesterday: "I not only will not support the Democratic nominees on the Chicago platform, but I will work against them tooth and nail until the last ballot is cast on election day."

Litchfield Enquirer Bolts.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 16.—The Litchfield Enquirer, the oldest paper in the county, has belted and announces that it will not support the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

Penn Yan Democrat a Bolter.

PENN YAN, N. Y., July 16.—The Penn Yan Democrat, the only Democratic paper in Yates County, has bolted the Chicago platform.

THE OWNERSHIP OF GRAY GABLES.

Mr. Cleveland Has the Privilege of Paying the Taxes.

Buzzard's Bay Letter to The Philadelphia Press.

President Cleveland rides in Mrs. Cleveland's carriage here at Gray Gables. His coachman is not his at all, but his better half's. From the handsome pair of bays, the carriage, the coachman, down to the very harness, the entire outfit is hers. It is said here that her ownership does not stop at the contents of the stable, but the entire estate is hers as well; but, if this is true, there is one thing in which the man of the house is permitted to assert his supremacy. The President pays the taxes. The Assessors of the town of Bourne have Mr. Cleveland on their little list, and do not recognize his wife as a source of financial relief to the town Treasury. The President is good enough for them. He accepts the decree of values of the Monument Neck estate and settles with the Tax Collector without a murmur each year.

Mrs. Cleveland's horses are carriage horses this time. In seasons past she fell into the common error that heavy draught horses were indispensable on Cape Cod for pulling even a light carriage on the heavy sandy roads. But experience has taught both Mrs. Cleveland and the President that mere weight in driving horses does not count for much here. One might just as well have such a stylish pair as she has brought here this season as to insist upon anything approaching truck horses that are out of proportion with the remainder of the turn-outs. Good wind, grit, and short legs for hill climbing count more than size or she

MR. BRYAN IN KANSAS CITY

SIXTEEN-TO-ONE SPEECH FROM A HOTEL BALCONY.

Populistic Harangue in Which the Candidate Talks About the European Yoke upon the Necks of American Freedmen — Chicago Platform Described as Jeffersonian—Full of the Spirit of the Declaration of Independence.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—After a long journey through Illinois and Missouri William J. Bryan, Populist-Silverite candidate for President, reached this city at 6:30 o'clock to-night. He addressed a large crowd that had assembled in the street, speaking from the balcony of his hotel. In the course of his speech he said:

I said to the committee that I would not make a political speech, but in the presence of so many interested people I am afraid that I shall be compelled to break my promise for just a few moments. We are coming upon a memorable campaign, the platform has been adopted, the great parties have placed their candidates in the field, and in a little while you, as citizens, will be called upon to discuss the issues involved.

The platform adopted at Chicago is, in my humble judgment, one of the most splendid presentations of party politics ever adopted by a National Convention in the United States. It presents those issues which in the judgment of the delegates are paramount in this campaign. It is a Democratic platform in every sentence, word, and syllable—a Democratic platform that carries us back to the days of its illustrious founder, Thomas Jefferson, and to its most courageous defender, Andrew Jackson. It is pervaded with the spirit of the Declaration of Independence; it presents those fundamental doctrines upon which all true government must rest.

From time to time new questions arise, but the principles of the Democrats are true in all times. We simply apply to the new conditions the principles which are as eternal as the hills. And in this line our platform has declared that the paramount public question is the restoration of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution. All other questions must stand back till this great question is solved.

There are times such as the time to which we are now passing, when the action of this Nation upon its financial policy may determine the welfare of the people not only of this Nation, but of the world, not only now, but for years to come.

We have reached a crisis in our monetary legislation. There are those who would bind this Nation to the gold standard, but while there are those who would fasten a European yoke upon the neck of American freedmen there are others who say that this Nation shall govern itself and make its own laws.

In speaking with emphasis upon this subject, I beg you not to think that we who believe in free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 lack charity for those who differ. It is not a campaign in which we should use bitter words. I have every respect for the opinion of those who differ from us.

There are men; there are great men; there are good men who do not agree to the restoration of silver. Let us not speak of them in terms of denunciation.

I believe from the bottom my heart; I believe and the belief touches every fibre in my being, that until we restore silver to its equal place by the side of gold, to the place that it occupied for so many years, so many centuries and so many ages, there can be no lasting prosperity brought back to the homes of those who toil. They tell us that they want confidence restored. We tell them that confidence must have a substantial basis upon which to rest and that so long as you legislate value out of property there is nothing substantial on which confidence can rest.

If they tell us they want an honest dollar we tell them that we have every desire for an honest dollar, but when they attempt to define an honest dollar, we beg them to give us a dollar which is as blind to the man who produces wealth as it is to the man who holds it in investment—a dollar which increases in value is not an honest dollar.

I want you to study this question for yourselves and want to suggest two things for you to think about. They tell you that the gold standard is the standard of civilization; that is their argument. If they tell you that let me suggest an answer that is complete: If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why is it that the United States, the leader in the civilization of the world, has never declared for a gold standard?

If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why is it that no National party in the history of the United States has ever declared that the gold standard is a good thing? And if the Republicans attempt to admit that a double standard is better than a single standard, and tell us that this Nation is impotent to secure it without the aid of other nations we hurl back defiance and tell them that this Nation is great enough to legislate for its own people without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

Which course will they take? They dare not take either course. They dare not meet the issue on the money question because there is no ground upon which they can stand. If they had declared for the gold standard, they might have advocated it; but having declared against the gold standard, they dare not ask the verdict of their countrymen upon this proposition.

Mr. Bryan, in closing, referred to his companion on the National ticket, saying:

There are sections in this country where it has required more heroism to stand out for the rights of the masses of the people than in the West. I ask you not to forget that brave man who stands upon the ticket with me, and who, away off, near the Atlantic shore, has been fighting the battle of the common people as courageously as Bland has fought for it in Missouri.

When Mr. Bryan had finished he retired to the lobby of the hotel, where a public reception was held.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan left Salem, Ill., at 5 o'clock this morning. A crowd numbering several hundred was at the station to bid them good-bye. At Carlyle, Lebanon, and other points Mr. Bryan stepped from the train and shook hands with the people at the station. At East St. Louis quite a crowd had assembled and Mr. Bryan made a little speech, saying that he and Mr. Sewall believed in carrying out the Chicago platform to the very letter.

At the Union Station in St. Louis Mr. Bryan became separated from his wife and children. He mounted a chair and the crowd began clamoring for a speech. Mr. Bryan smilingly replied:

I am looking for that which is dearer to me than all else, my wife and children. I would be glad to make a speech, but, like all people, we must eat. We have but a few minutes in which to satisfy our hunger. I hope you will kindly excuse me if I do not make a speech at this time. I am flattered by this demonstration, and feel sure that if you keep this enthusiasm until November there will be no doubt of my election.

He was then joined by his wife and children and a few personal friends and proceeded to the station dining room.

Mr. Bland joined the party on the train as it was leaving for Kansas City. When the father of the silver movement met the man who snatched the Chicago nomination from him he said:

"How are you, Mr. Bryan. I congratulate you."

"How are you, Mr. Bland? Thank you," responded Mr. Bryan.

"Your nomination took a big load off my mind," said Mr. Bland.

The train stopped at Washington, where a knot of people had gathered to see the nominee. Standing on the platform of the parlor car with Mr. Bryan beside him, Mr. Bland said to the crowd:

I want to introduce to you the next President of the United States. I served four years with him in the House of Representatives, and I know he is as true a friend of free silver as I am, and I want to say that if I had had the selection of the silver candidate for President of the United States, this gentleman would have been my choice.

Mr. Bryan showed some feeling as he responded:

If this nomination had gone by merit it would have gone to the man who for twenty years, in the face of great opposition, has kept alive the silver cause, and in the hour of victory he will be more entitled to the credit than any other man in the nation.

Mr. Bryan told the audience that circumstances, not merit, had been the cause of his selection, and he closed with the statement that "had Mr. Bland secured the nomination he would have had no more loyal supporter in the United States than I."

A reception was given Mr. Bryan at Jefferson City by a crowd of more than a thousand people, who were assembled about the railroad station. Gov. Stone, Mayor Silver, ex-Congressman John J. O'Neill and others met Bryan and Bland at the train, where the crowd had gathered. Mr. Bryan was greeted with loud cheers. Mr. Bryan made a brief speech, saying:

I have just been thinking where I could find in all the country a combination of circumstances which would make a speech so pleasant as in a city named after the greatest Democrat that ever lived, in the Congressional district of one of the greatest leaders the Democratic Party has ever known—Richard P. Bland, and presided over by one of the greatest fighters, Gov. Stone, and to leave nothing undone, they have just elected as Mayor of the town a man named Silver. Thomas Jefferson, Dick Bland, Bill Stone, and Mayor Silver? I'm at home here.

Referring to Mr. Bland Mr. Bryan said that the silver leader was needed in Congress:

If it will not be his privilege to sign a bill giving silver a place with gold, it may be his honor to introduce a bill which will place gold and silver on the same footing, at the legal ratio of 16 to 1. If I can't say anything about the ticket nominated at Chicago, I can say that the platform breathes the spirit of the Declaration of Independence.

The station at Sedalia was packed with people when the train arrived there at 2:55 o'clock. Cheer followed cheer as Mr. Bryan was recognized. Ex-Congressman Heard, standing beside Mr. Bryan on the rear platform, introduced the nominee. Then there was more cheering. Mr. Bryan said:

In no other country are we able to see such a sight as is witnessed here. In no other civilized country can it so truly be said that the Governments so justly derive their powers from the consent of the people. Here the people govern. All power rests with them. It is the greatest form of government conceived in the mind of man, and when I see this assemblage on such an occasion, I cannot but feel the gratification we all should have.

Parties are but the instruments by which we carry out those policies which we believe in.

Mr. Bryan again complimented Mr. Bland. He begged his auditors to make their ballots express exactly what they wished, and concluded with this remark:

I don't want people to think that by voting for me they are going to get their hands in somebody else's pockets. I would be satisfied if I keep the hands of other people out of their pockets.

Mrs. Bryan appeared on the platform just then, and the crowd cheered her.

At stations all along the route people were assembled to see the Democratic candidate. At several places Mr. Bryan spoke briefly.

BIG BRYAN MEETING.

Minnesota Bimetallic League Elects Delegates to St. Louis.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—The Exposition Building was filled to-night with an audience larger than it has held since the Republican Convention in 1892.

The occasion was a ratification meeting under the auspices of the Republican Bimetallic League of Minneapolis, and was the conclusion of the State Conventiin held to-day, at which delegates were present from every county in the State.

Addresses were made by Congressman Charles A. Towne of Duluth, ex-Congressman John Lind, Senator John Day Smith, and others. The silver addresses set the vast audience wild with enthusiasm.

The convention in the afternoon elected delegates to the silver convention at St. Louis. Bryan was unanimously indorsed by the convention, which pledged the support of all bimetallic Republicans in the State to the Democratic nominee.

LOOKING OUT FOR AUTONOMY.

Some Alabama Populists Opposed to Indorsing the Chicago Ticket.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 16.—W. J. Bryan will not get the indorsement of Alabama Populists at the St. Louis Convention without a struggle. G. B. Deans, Chairman of the State Populist Committee, says to-day he will fight Bryan's indorsement to a finish and lead a bolt from the convention if it shall take up with Bryan.

J. C. Manning, National Populist committeeman from Alabama, also is opposed to Bryan, and says Alabama Populists want nothing to do with Democrats and will not support any man indorsed by the Democratic Party. He does not propose to be concerned in turning his party over to the Democrats.

Congressman M. W. Howard, Populist, predicted to-day that the Populist Convention would not indorse Bryan. He says he believes the Populists will "swallow" the Democrats in the next four years.

Howard, Manning, and Deans are three of the strongest Populists in the State.

Texas Populists Disagree on Bryan.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 16.—It seems as though the Populists' State Convention, called to meet here, will not be very harmonious. Several leaders say they cannot uphold Bryan and Sewall, while still another faction demands the readoption of the Omaha platform.

A DEMOCRAT'S ALTERNATIVE.

Will Hold His Nose While He Votes for McKinley.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—The open letter addressed by A. D. White to leading Democrats, asking them to support the Republican candidates in the present emergency, has been answered by Theodore Bacon of this city. In his letter to Mr. White he says:

Being from my birth up an uncompromising advocate of what seemed, as I have said, the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party, I can consent, only in the face of probable and irremediable disaster, to act with the Republican Party.

That disaster seems now to me, as it seems to you, distinctly to impend. I had, therefore, determined, before your letter appeared, to accept, with a repugnance which I can hardly describe, the duty which seems to me to rest on every honest citizen of supporting by my one vote the candidate presented in connection with a programme upon the whole atrocious by the party with which you have always acted. Yet even so far as candidates are concerned, you have managed to present me a most shameful alternative.

If the Democratic Party has nominated, as it seems to have done, a mere noise for the function of President, your party has brought me to confirm, so far as one vote can do it, the first complete and absolute triumph that mere moral cowardice has ever yet achieved in a Nation which, at bottom, admires courage. I am compelled to support, as the sole and final defender of the standard of value, the abandonment of which I believe would be an irreparable disaster to the country a man whose only political action has been directed at the subversion of that standard, and whose nomination is due, more than to anything else, to the fact that he never has dared to utter the convictions, which he has been certified to hold, for fear that in the convention, or after it, somebody would vote against him.

This I shall do, not casting in my lot even for a time, with the Republican party, but holding my nose the while, and believing that there is no way so effectual to bring to its senses a political party gone wild as to chasten it by misfortune. If the party of individualism has become equally Socialistic with the party of Socialism, which it has opposed, God help the country, for vain is the help of man.

The letter will be published here in the morning.

A HOT FIGHT AT ST. LOUIS.

Populists Divided on the Question of Supporting Bryan.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The battle between the factions of the Populist Party is growing fiercer, and by next week will be at white heat.

On one side it is a fight for the life of the organization. On the other it is a struggle to secure a compromise in favor of the Democratic standard bearer. No State Convention yet has declared in favor of an uncompromising stand. The best that has been done has been the securing of uninstructed delegations.

A. D. Maxwell, the Populist State Chairman in Illinois, said to-night: "While it is true that a large majority of the Populists seem in favor of indorsing Bryan, it is with the belief that he will accept the Populist platform and recognize the importance of the party, both before and after the election." The leaders, he said, are not going to indorse Bryan.

In spite of the strong showing made by the anti-Bryan wing, the prediction is freely made that it will be defeated when the main body of the delegation reaches St. Louis.

A dispatch to The United Press from Omaha quotes V. O. Strickler, a member of the People's Party National Executive Committee, as saying he believes Mr. Bryan will be indorsed at St. Louis. He thinks it the only thing to do, as the nomination of a separate ticket would divide the silver vote and result in McKinley's election.

MR. TILLMAN'S DAUGHTER KILLED.

With Her Escort She Was Struck by Lightning Near Yorkville, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 16.—Miss Addie Tillman, the eldest child of Senator Tillman, and her escort, the Rev. Robert A. Lee, pastor of the Episcopal Church at Yorkville, this State, were killed by the same bolt of lightning at Brevard, N. C., yesterday afternoon

They were in a horseback party, and had started off to ascend Rich Mountain, six miles from Brevard. When nearly at the summit a thunderstorm overtook the party. All except Miss Tillman, Mr. Lee, and Mr. McNeely rode on to a house some distance ahead. These three stopped for Mr. McNeely to exchange horses with Miss Tillman, on account of hers being afraid of the thunder. The rain came up and they sought shelter under some bushes, near which was a large oak tree. The tree was struck by lightning, which instantly killed Miss Tillman, Mr. Lee, and their horses. Mr. McNeely, though a short distance away, was unhurt.

Miss Tillman was twenty years old and would have made her début in Washington society next Winter. The news only reached here this morning, and no particulars could be obtained until to-night, when her body arrived.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress, and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MERCURY TAKES A TUMBLE

BIG DROP IN THE TEMPERATURE WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

Thermometer Showed that It Was Sixteen Degrees Cooler After an Early Morning Shower—Nearly Half an Inch of Rain Fell—Higher Per Cent. of Humidity Not Noticeable After the Storm—Some Damage Throughout the City.

With the heavy rainstorm yesterday morning came a most welcome change in the temperature. There was a drop of 16° in a few hours.

The storm of the morning was somewhat remarkable in its way. The rain began at 3:50 A. M. and stopped at 4:45 A. M. In the fifty-five minutes the fall was 0.46 inch. The wind was blowing only twelve miles an hour and the rain simply poured down in torrents.

The highest point reached by the mercury late Wednesday was 83°. When the storm began the mercury had fallen to 75°. It dropped to 72° in a few minutes, and at 5:45 A. M. the lowest point was reached at 67°.

The change in the percentage of humidity yesterday was also somewhat peculiar. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock the humidity was 76 per cent. With the mercury at 68° yesterday morning there was 86 per cent. of humidity, still the effect was not so noticeable.

The highest temperature yesterday was 75°, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour the humidity registered 58 per cent., or about 12 per cent. below the normal.

WRECK OF A CIRCUS TENT.

Canvas Torn and the Poles Scattered —One Man Slightly Hurt.

Bentley's circus tent, in the block bounded by Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets, First and Seconds Avenues, was blown down and wrecked by the storm yesterday morning.

Twenty-two men were in the men's dressing tent, and there were ten women in the women's tent. All were sound asleep when the storm broke. There was a flash of lightning, accompanied by a terrific thunder crash, and then came the rush of wind, and in a moment the circus tent, with its attachments, was wrecked.

The men and women in the dressing tents were awakened by the crash, and a moment later they were overwhelmed by the falling tent, poles, flying seats, and overspreading canvas.

There was the greatest excitement, but all the men and women, with one exception, extricated themselves from their predicament uninjured. The exception was John White, who was slightly hurt on the left ankle.

The women's dressing tent had disappeared, having been blown from the inclosure and carried away. The tent in which twenty-eight horses were stabled was blown to shreds, its stakes were pulled up, and its poles snapped in twain, but not a horse was injured, and they stood the effects of the storm without becoming in the least excited.

The effects of the circus and the circus people were scattered in every direction, and many articles have disappeared entirely. Clown Lew Whitaker's suit was found clinging to the chimney of the College Point Ferry House, at Ninety-ninth Street and Avenue A, and one of the side poles of the main tent was found on the roof of the house.

The centre pole of the main tent was lifted from the ground, and the lower end was deposited on the rows of seats a hundred feet from the centre of the tent, and side poles and quarter poles were piled up in almost inextricable confusion, like jackstraws.

The canvas of the entrance was torn to shreds, and some of the poles which sustained it were blown to the other end of the block, a distance of 500 feet.

After the storm had subsided, and while the excitement was at its height, the trick rooster of Kenneble, the French clown, which had been hung in a cage from a post, set up a great crowing, its shrill "cock-a-doodle-doo" resounding through the neighborhood and causing general amusement.

Hundreds of persons gathered around the fence that inclosed the circus ground later in the morning, and numbers of boys were searching about the neighborhood for trophies in the shape of remnants of canvas and pieces of trappings that had been carried to the eastward.

THE STORM ON LONG ISLAND.

Houses Struck by Lightning, but No Persons Killed.

The heavy storm early yesterday morning did considerable damage on Long Island. The storm lasted about an hour, and during that time there was a big downpour of rain.

The dwelling of the Rev. Bernard Reve, at East Quogue, was struck by lightning. The bolt entered the chimney, tore the plaster away, and, going out through the front, nearly demolished it. The family were asleep in the house at the time, but escaped injury.

The Grand View Cottage, at Great Neck, was struck and nearly destroyed. The roof was badly shattered, splinters were thrown about the yard and lawn, and a hole was torn in the roof. Mrs. Fields, her maid, Gertrude Silleberg; Miss Adams, and her brother Frederick were stunned by a bolt of lightning. Mr. Adams was rendered unconscious for fifteen minutes. The building was set on fire, but the heavy rain quenched the blaze. There were many city people summering in the house. They were badly frightened.

At Port Washington several small buildings were wrecked, and part of a foundation built by Isaac Willets for a new house was thrown down.

The naval reserves, who are at Gardiner's Island, had quite an exciting experience. Everybody was drenched by the rain, and when the reserves were awakened they were kept busy for some time saving food and other property, including their tents, from being blown away.

NEW-ROCHELLE'S TRAMP ROUND-UP

They Will No Longer Be Allowed About the Village.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 16.—A general raid was begun this afternoon on the tramps within the village limits. Over a dozen men who could not show that they had any business in the place or means of earning a living were arrested in two hours.

The number of tramps infesting the village has been increasing day by day, and many complaints have been made to the police. The tramps were especially troublesome in Beechwood Avenue, where they annoyed women and children on their way to Beechwood Cemetery. The favorite haunt of the tramps is near a spring north of Beechwood Avenue, and on the property of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway Company. This spring is famous far and wide among the members of the tramp guild. One man who was sent to jail not long ago for vagrancy told Police Captain Timmins that he had left his ordinary route to visit New-Rochelle because of stories he had heard in California about this spring.

A circular wall of stone was built about the spring many years ago. The water is three or four feet deep, and clear and cold. Its source is at the very foot of an oak tree. Near by are other trees and grassy banks forming an ideal retreat for tramps. Here they have made their rendezvous since warm weather came. Remnants of provisions, old shoes, and hats are scattered about. The place became notorious, and women and children were timid about passing, even in the daytime.

A group of tramps taking a noon siesta at the spring was caught without any trouble. The police then scoured the village and arrested all the tramps they could find, and arrested all the tramps along the Post Road are becoming more frequent, and all the villages are considering the best way of dealing with the nuisance.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Seventh, Minnesota	Populist	E. E. Lowman
Second, Michigan	Republican	George Spalding
Third, Indiana	Democrat	W. T. Zenor
Fourth, Indiana	Democrat	C. A. Halman

IGNORED ETHICS OF HIS ART.

A Cook Committed Suicide in the City's Drinking Water.

A body believed to be that of Christopher Weir, a cook, of 371 South Street, was found floating in the Central Park reservoir at a point opposite East Ninety-fifth Street early yesterday morning. Watchmen Dwyer and Duffy discovered the body, and, with Park Policemen Bagley and O'Leary, they rowed out to it in a boat and towed it to the south gate. It was then taken to the Arsenal and from there to the Morgue. The belief was that the man had committed suicide.

In the pockets of the suicide were found some business cards of William Walsh, a liquor dealer of 371 South Street; a number of toilet articles, a pawn ticket, and several policy slips. A gold ring bore the initials "C. W."

The man was apparently a German. His clothing consisted of a double-breasted sack coat and vest, light check trousers, black cloth gaiters, a striped shirt, and a white golf cap.

"I am certain the suicide is Christopher Weir," said Saloon Keeper Walsh to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night. "The description fits him exactly. He was fifty-four years old and weighed about 220 pounds. He was my cook and had been with me nine months. He had no relatives in this city, but he has two brothers and a sister somewhere in the South. He went on a spree Saturday and was sick on Sunday. He said Sunday afternoon he was going to a drug store for medicine, and that was the last I saw of him. He may have committed suicide, but I think he fell in the reservoir while drunk. At any rate, I'm sure it's 'Chris,' and I'll go to the Morgue in the morning and take a look at him."

CIGARMAKER TRIES SUICIDE.

Stabs Himself Four Times in the Throat with a Knife.

Abraham Levine, a cigar manufacturer of 220 East Thirty-sixth Street, attempted suicide at 10:30 last night, in Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue by stabbing himself four times in the throat with a cigar knife.

The act was witnessed by a large crowd of persons. Levine was accompanied by his brother, Moses, and they were on their way to Bryant Park, where they proposed to chat over their business affairs.

Suddenly Abraham drew a cigar knife from his pocket, and, with the remark, "Good-by, Mose, here goes," he plunged the knife into his throat. His brother seized him and tried to wrest the knife from him. A desperate struggle followed, in which Moses's hands were cut.

Detectives Wolf and Hunt of the West Thirtieth Street Station went to the assistance of Moses, and overpowered the would-be suicide. He was held on the sidewalk struggling with the detectives until an ambulance came, and he was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where his wounds, which were slight, were dressed. Then he was transferred to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Moses was also detained on a charge of intoxication.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Crazed with Grief a Woman Slashes Her Wrist with a Carving Knife.

While crazed with grief at the death of her last child, Agnes Heinlein, twenty-nine years old, the wife of Charles Heinlein, a truck driver, living at 72 King Street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting her left wrist with a carving knife. Her three-months-old baby, Joseph, died last Sunday, after an illness of three days. The child was buried on Wednesday in Calvary Cemetery, where four other children which were born to her during her eight years of married life are buried. Mrs. Heinlein fainted at the grave, and acted like one demented. All Wednesday night she spent beside the empty cradle.

After her husband had gone to his work yesterday morning she seized a carving knife and cut a severe gash across her left wrist. With the blood streaming from the wound, Mrs. Heinlein ran into a neighbor's room. Policeman James Kelly of the Macdougal Street Station was called. With rare presence of mind, he made a tourniquet of the leather thong of his baton, and thus stopped a further loss of blood and probably saved the woman's life. Subsequently, the woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Her condition is critical.

HANGED HIMSELF IN HIS BARN.

Bad Business Drives a German Butcher to Self-Destruction.

Rudolph Manker, a German butcher, forty-eight years old, who kept a store and lived on Broadway, King's Bridge, committed suicide early yesterday morning by hanging himself with a piece of rope to a beam in the barn in the rear of his residence. He was found dead at 4 o'clock in the morning, by his assistant, Philip Newman.

Manker was married, and lived with his wife and two daughters in apartments over the store. For eight years before moving to King's Bridge he had kept a grocery at Union Hill, N. J. He opened his butcher's shop in King's Bridge, and was supposed by the neighbors to be in comfortable circumstances. Business, however, was not as good as he had hoped, and he felt depressed in consequence.

He arose at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and went to the barn to hitch up his horse and prepare for his trip to market. Nothing was heard or seen of him until he was found dead in the barn. The suicide was premeditated, as Manker had gathered up his private papers, and with all the ready money, placed them in the desk in the store.

H. B. PERKINS NOT WORRYING.

What He Says About J. A. Deering's Suit for Payment for Services.

James A. Deering, the lawyer, of 15 Wall Street, has brought suit in the City Court against Hosea B. Perkins, well known as the "merchant orator," to recover $543.51 for legal services in 1890.

The papers in the case hint that labors looking to the passage of a certain bill through the Legislature form the basis of the action. Justice Conlan yesterday granted a motion made by Mr. Deering to compel Mr. Perkins to file a bill of particulars to sustain his demurrer to the complaint.

Mr. Perkins, when seen last evening at his home, in Washington Heights, by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said that he was not in a position to talk about the case. He said that Mr. Deering had represented to him that the passage of a certain bill relative to the assessments for grading the Ridge Road would be of great benefit to him. "The bill was passed," Mr. Perkins said, "but instead of working to my advantage it has been a source of additional expense; and now he presents a bill for services rendered. This is the first time I was ever sued in my life, and I am not worrying very much, because I have always tried to preserve the jewel of my honor untarnished and unsullied."

BUSHNELL FOR SENATOR.

Sherman Must Fight to Retain His Supremacy in Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, July 16.—The Republican League Club of Zanesville will give a banquet to Gov. Asa S. Bushnell Friday, at which time Bushnell's boom for the United States Senatorship will be formally launched. The Governor will be toasted as Senator Sherman's successor.

Senator Sherman, it is known, has no intention of retiring, and he will, without doubt, fight for a re-election.

This will open up the old factional fight between the Sherman and Foraker forces in Ohio. After a bitter struggle in 1891-2 Sherman defeated Foraker for the Senatorship, but in the campaign of 1895 Foraker routed the allied forces of McKinley and Sherman at the State Convention, nominated Bushnell for Governor, secured control of the State party machinery, and made Charles Kuriz National Committeeman in place of William A. Hahn.

If Bushnell goes into the Senatorial fight it cannot but make an opening for Hahn and Sherman to contest for the recovery of the supremacy in the State, which they lost at the Zanesville Convention.

REED & BARTON,

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WAR IN MATABELELAND

ENGLAND'S FOES THERE ARE BOTH NUMEROUS AND COURAGEOUS.

Apparently the Natives Have an Objection to the Appropriation of Their Cattle by Foreigners and Another to Compulsory Labor in the Mines—Native Magicians Took Advantage of These Feelings and Had Luck with Their Prophecies.

Writing under date of May 23, the Bulawayo correspondent of The London Times gives the following account of the causes and course of the Matabele revolt, and shows how difficult is the task which now confronts the English in Rhodesia:

The rebellion has now lasted some eight weeks, and, so far, no decisive punitive action has been taken. The Matabele are closely investing Bulawayo, except on the southwest side; and until the arrival of the remainder of Col. Plumer's column it has been decided by the authorities not undertake any offensive operations on a large scale.

The forces of the enemy have been estimated by good judges at from 10,000 to 12,000 fighting men, many of whom are armed with firearms and all possess the long assegai, which is used with deadly effect at close quarters. It is estimated that seventy-eight indunas, or chiefs, with their people, numbering about 50,000, have broken out into open rebellion against the Chartered Company's rule. There are five chief fighting impis, which are situated, more or less, as follows:

No. 1, numbering about 4,000, near Thaba's Induna and along the bank of the Umguza River, about six miles from Bulawayo. The greater part of this impi has now moved away since its defeat by Capt. Macfarlane's force on April 25 to N'taba Zikambo, sixty miles northward.

No. 2 consists of 1,500 to 2,000 men, near the Mulangwane Hills, twenty-five miles southeast toward the Matoppo Hills. This impi is supposed to be guarding the Tuli Road.

No. 3, about 700 or 800, between the Khami River and Usher's Farm, about fourteen miles southeast of Bulawayo. This impi has not been engaged as yet by any force.

No. 4, about 1,500 to 2,000, called the Inyoka, northwestward of Bulawayo.

No. 5 consists of 2,000 to 2,500, under the Chief Manondwana, near the Shangani River, sixty miles north of Bulawayo.

Besides these regular impis there are numerous smaller bodies of rebels who act as scouts and take part in raiding cattle. When caught, these rebels generally say they are "friendless," and assert that they are fighting against the impi which is in their vicinity.

As to the cause of the rebellion there are many opinions among those qualified to judge. But after sifting the evidence we may say that there have been many causes and that a curious coincidence made these causes work together toward the same result.

First of all the Matabele have never been really conquered. This may seem a strong statement, but some of old Lobengula's regiments never came into action at all in the former Matabele war, and after the war hid their arms and ammunition.

The second reason is doubtless the discontent among the natives as to their cattle. By a recent decision of Judge Vintcent 55 per cent. of the cattle in the country were to be handed over to the natives and 45 per cent. were to be the property of the Chartered Company. But the division had not actually taken place when the war broke out, and a large number of the natives believed that their cattle were all to be taken away. Originally the Chartered Company declared all the cattle to be Government property, but held in trust by the natives.

Another cause has been the labor exacted for the purpose of working the mines in return for cattle received. Of course, such a regulation is salutary and necessary in a country such as this, in which no development can be accomplished without a proportion of native labor. But the native is habitually indolent and pay offers no attraction to him, being accustomed as he is to have his women perform all the manual labor. Also, the Matabele, unlike the natives further south, have a horror of going underground.

Then in addition to these minor reasons come natural causes. A very short mealy crop, a plague of locusts in excess of anything previously known, a prolonged drought, and, above all, the rinderpest—a completely new disease in the country—all combined to fan the flame of discontent and rebellious feeling. Upon feelings thus excited the native priests played with much vigor.

The chief native god, M'Limo, was declared to have signified that if the white men were driven out of the country or destroyed all these plagues would abate. In a short time this rumor spread all over Matabeleland. The result was, as we know, a general uprising over a district 250 miles east and west and 200 miles north and south.

It is possible, however, that most of the murders and mutilations which followed were perpetrated by the organizers of the rebellion, who wished to incriminate as many kraals as possible. These professional murderers went from kraal to kraal and killed the neighboring white inhabitants, and then told the Induna of the kraal that it would be no use his denying the murders, as the bodies so near him would be circumstantial evidence sufficient to hang him and his people. Thus members of Induna and their people were coerced into joining in a rebellion which they really detested at heart.

Among the promises of the local divinity were declarations that the white men's bullets should be turned to water; that a large impi would come down from the north, with men having eyes in the backs of their heads, and that a thunderbolt would be sent to destroy the white men in Bulawayo, and then their houses would be available for the natives. Also rain and the diminution of the locusts and rinderpest were promised.

Unfortunately, the first of these prophecies came true, rain falling within a few days of the first murder, and the last two statements were also verified in some degree, for a strong southeast wind blew a large proportion of the locusts away toward the Zambesi, and some very cold nights seemed to have checked the spread of the rinderpest.

The result of these perfectly accidental natural phenomena was to strengthen the native belief in M'Limo and dishearten the peace party. The white settlers murdered—without reckoning those who have since been killed or died of wounds received in action—amount to nearly 300. The ghastly mutilations added to the horror of these assassinations.

There will be no real safety for the prospector and settler here in future unless the firmest measures are taken during this war. Every guilty induna should be summarily dealt with, and strength, not sentiment, should be the keynote of the Rhodesian policy for a long time to come. In any case, the suppression of this rebellion and the restoration of confidence in the settlers' minds will be an arduous and lengthy task. The various impis will probably melt away as forces reach home and the country from Shangani to Tuli will have to be almost driven in line to insure effective punishment. This is the task now to be undertaken by Sir F. Carrington, when he arrives, and the 3,500 men which will, in a few weeks' time, be under his command, the regular troops having been stopped at Mafeking.

The work of hunting out the rebels will be entirely performed by the Bulawayo field force, the Gwelo force, now under Mr. Rhodes as Colonel, and the relief column, which has marched up from Mafeking under Col. Plumer. These men will form a fine body, more useful for this sort of bush fighting than the home-trained soldier. Inured to the climate, and for the most part having had two months' education in native warfare, an irregular force such as this will perform the required work at less expense and with less waste of energy than regular troops.

It is pleasant to be able to record that, so far as Bulawayo is concerned, the English and Boer sections of the fighting force are working harmoniously together.

The forces are divided into troops, under various well-known leaders, such as Gifford's Horse, Grey's Scouts, Colenbrander's Cape Boys, Brand's Scouts, &c. Without prejudicing their value as a combined fighting unit, if necessity required, there is no doubt that the creditable rivalry and esprit de corps of each troop tend toward greater efficiency and energy.

From a military point of view, this is the natural extension of the theory of section fighting as applied to an irregular force, and the system has succeeded admirably so far, in this war. If any criticism could be justly made on the present military organization, it would be in the direction of the plethora of commanding officers and distinguished Generals now on the spot.

COL. ALEXIS C. SMITH MAY RESIGN.

He Cannot Agree with His Line Officers, It Is Said.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 16.—It was reported semi-officially to-day that when the Twenty-third Regiment goes home to Brooklyn Saturday evening, Col. Smith will resign as Colonel of the regiment. It is said that this is on account of the Colonel being unable to agree with the line officers of the regiment.

When the Twenty-third Regiment men found they were coming to camp, they obtained permission to wear their gray uniforms. Subsequently it was discovered that under the Military Code they could not wear them, as they had been supplied with the State uniform. This information came a little late, for the regiment had already turned in the dress coats the State had provided. Consequently they have had only their blouses to wear in camp. But this has proved a blessing to the separate companies.

On the evening parades it was found that the men were dropping out of the separate companies, being overheated, while scarcely one case was reported from the Twenty-third Regiment. An order was therefore issued that the separate companies should also wear their blouses on evening parade. It has been tried for two nights now, much to the satisfaction and comfort of the companies, and the result has been very beneficial.

A lady and gentleman who had been visiting camp last evening were upset in the creek while embarking in a rowboat to go to the Peekskill station. The water at the State Camp landing is quite deep, but they were helped out before they had time to realize their danger. The accident was reported immediately at State Headquarters, and Col. Story went down and escorted them to a house belonging to the State on the Creek Road. They were made comfortable.

There have been many visitors in camp this afternoon and evening, notwithstanding Gov. Morton did not come down to see the Twenty-third. In the evening, just before the regular parade, there was a review of the troops by Gen. McAlpin. He was accompanied by Gen. Fred K. McLewee, Col. Robert H. Hall, United States Army; Major J. B. Burbank, Third United States Artillery; Col. G. James Greene, Major Horatio P. Stacpole, Major F. R. Lee, Major Robert M. Harding, Capt. N. B. Thurston, and Lieut. Clarence Strevell.

The Peekskill Baseball club, that was defeated by the Elmira Company last week, came over this afternoon and beat a nine from the Twenty-third by a score of 21 to 2. Capt. Thurston umpired.

The officer of the day to-morrow will be Capt. H. P. Fowler of the Twenty-third Regiment; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. Frank J. Miller of the Forty-first Separate Company, and Second Lieut. Henry S. Kline of the Forty-sixth Separate Company.

There was a very fine poster exhibit and amateur vaudeville entertainment at the Young Men's Christian Association tent this evening.

"JIMMIE" BRIDGES FOR BRYAN.

The "Unconquerable Democracy of the Fifth" Is with Him.

The regular Democracy of Kings County have not yet taken any action in the matter of indorsing the candidates nominated at the Chicago Convention, but "Jimmie" Bridges, a member of the Democratic General Committee from the Fifth Ward, who is an officer in the county court, did not intend to be the last in the matter of indorsing the candidates, and as a result a meeting of the Fifth Ward Democrats was held last night at High Street, near Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Bridges presided, and as he is not as eloquent as William J. Bryan he did not electrify the audience, as did the Democratic candidate for President before he received the nomination.

Mr. Bridges made a speech, and in it he boldly made use of many of the expressions that Mr. Bryan used in his "great speech." But, unlike Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bridges was unable to handle the big words, and he made a spectacle of himself in endeavoring to quote the candidate for the Presidency.

He had a set of resolutions nicely typewritten, which he managed to get adopted. These resolutions said that it, meaning the Democratic convention, "has nominated as its candidate for President a brilliant exemplification of the possibilities of American industries, and, in fact, as well as in name, named our next ruler, one who probably springs from the people."

The resolutions then resolve that "the unconquered and unconquerable Democracy of the Fifth Ward, indorse the candidates and the platform and denounce in unmeasured terms any interference on the part of any one claiming belief in Democratic principles to bolt either the platform or the nomination of the candidates."

There were about fifty persons present.

CLERK PURROY IN A HURRY.

He Has Called a Meeting in His District to Ind

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S — Vaudeville — 8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:50. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12 to 12.
TERRACE GARDEN—Boccaccio—8:00.

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CYCLONES AND TORNADOES.

The Distinctions Between Them Explained by the Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Chief of the Weather Bureau of the Agricultural Department has issued a circular concerning the distinctions in the designations of tornadoes and cyclones, which, he says, are entirely dissimilar in their manifestations. He also says the terms are now generally used erroneously by the press, and explains that the "tornado is a sudden outburst of wind in an otherwise quiet, sultry atmosphere; it is ushered in by a loud, indescribable roar, similar to a continuous roll of thunder; its path is very narrow—seldom more than 500 feet in width at greatest destruction; it moves generally from southwest to northeast, and rarely extends more than twenty miles. A tornado may be considered as the result of an extreme development of conditions which otherwise produce thunderstorms.

"A cyclone, on the other hand," he says, "is a very broad storm, oftentimes 1,000 miles in diameter, and sometimes can be followed half around the world. The winds circulate about it from right to left, or the way one turns clock hands, backwards; in the hemisphere this motion is reversed. The air pressure always falls as one approaches the centre, where, at sea, there is a portentious calm, with clear sky visible at times. The cyclone winds often rise to hurricane force, but are not to be compared with the extreme violence of the tornado."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	65	75	80
6 A. M.	65	68	72
9 A. M.	66	70	75
12 M.	68	72	77
4 P. M.	72	73	78
6. P. M.	72	73	77
9 P. M.	71	70	74
12 P. M.	70	65	69

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 75.25
Weather Bureau 72.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....68.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date the last twenty years 75.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, northwesterly winds.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 12, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE BRYAN MEN AND THE BOLTERS.

A Democrat of standing and character who comes out for BRYAN attracts in the field of politics the same amazed attention that in the domain of nature would be bestowed upon water running up hill. A well-organized human mind ought not to act in that way, and would not unless subjected to the play of unusual forces. Bad judgment may count for much in inclining men to wrong decisions in politics, but personal ambition plus bad judgment is sure to lead him who is subject to it into situations which politics cannot justify nor morality approve.

Mr. STANCHFIELD, we fear, has been misled by his desire to secure the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. He is a good man and an able one. Although he has not made himself offensive to the organization, he is nevertheless respected by Democrats quite out of sympathy with the organization, and he would have received the general support had he been nominated. But if he had expatriated himself to Abyssinia and declared allegiance to the potentate of that realm, he could not have taken himself out of the Governorship race more effectually than he has done by announcing his intention to vote for BRYAN.

The fact is, and any man of sense ought to see it, that the Chicago platform narrows the issue down to a contest between civilized industrial society and its enemies. In such a battle no man can expect to retain the confidence of society who enrolls himself in the ranks of those who assail it and seek its destruction. The attempt to throw the industries and the exchanges of the country into endless confusion by a sudden and wicked debasement of the currency, the proposed interference with the freedom of contract to the radical extent of declaring that no man who makes a loan shall be allowed to stipulate that his creditor must repay him in full, the declaration that the Federal Government shall be prohibited from using its Constitutional powers to protect property and enforce the decrees of its courts, and the threat that this new Moloch who confronts us will make the highest judicial tribunal of the country the mere servant of Congress, obedient to its shifting will—these propositions constitute a programme of revolution so startling that no sane and wholesome mind, no mind that is not warped and hindered from right thinking by perverting influences, can regard them as otherwise than wholly abominable.

But after all, the announced adhesions to the cause of BRYAN and revolution are so infrequent when brought into comparison with the long list of bolters that every day grows longer and includes so many names of great weight and significance in politics that the exceptions like that of Mr. STANCHFIELD only serve to prove the rule. It is true that some men of influence in Tammany and many of the understrappers express great admiration for BRYAN, but the real leaders and controlling men of Tammany, so far as they have declared themselves, are against the Chicago ticket. It is to be noted also that the State organization has not officially spoken. It may have nothing to say until the State Convention two months hence, but that ought not to make any difference with individual Democrats. A serious responsibility rests upon the organization. In this State especially the organization must maintain its regularity and an unclouded title to the party emblem. Among the rank and file, however, the joy of bolting should be unconfined.

The statements put out yesterday by Mr. WHITNEY and Mr. FLOWER have the true ring. The Chicago ticket cannot be supported by men who have any serious interest in maintaining social order and commercial prosperity without awakening grave doubts of their capacity for sound moral judgment. The alternatives to the support of BRYAN are sufficiently numerous. The bolter can vote for McKINLEY direct. Many will do that. He can abstain from voting altogether and seek the tall woods—not a very satisfactory course, though it has its advocates. But now that it is pretty well established that a third ticket would hurt BRYAN more than it would hurt McKINLEY, that refuge for the bolter, undoubtedly the most agreeable of all, will find increasing favor. Probably a sound-money candidate will be placed in the field. We hardly think a third nomination could be prevented, even if it were desirable. But the main thing is to have Democrats declare against BRYAN in large numbers, and as promptly as possible. The set of the undercurrent toward BRYAN will be plainly evident for some time. It need not excite alarm, but it most certainly should arouse the friends of sound money to immediate and earnest work. The campaign of the silver men is in full progress. The campaign against them must not be put off.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL.

The sudden death of ex-Gov. RUSSELL may well come as a personal grief to all Americans to whom the citizenship of which he was a high and excellent type is dear. When we remember what he was and did, in what trying conditions, at what crisis in the civil life of the Nation his service was given, at what crisis it is withdrawn by death, and how his powers were as yet barely ripened, MILTON'S lofty plaint rises to the mind:

"For LYCIDAS is dead, dead ere his prime,
Young LYCIDAS, and hath not left his peer."

Mr. RUSSELL was but in his fortieth year and had held no office in connection with the National Government, yet the proof he had given of his ability and character was such that he was accepted as the logical representative of all that is best in the Democratic Party and, since the betrayal of the Democratic Party at Chicago, as the one man whose courage, firmness, high ideals, and broad patriotism fitted him to be the leader in the rescue of his party and of the country from the perils threatened by that betrayal. What had fixed public attention upon him was that in the strong Republican State of Massachusetts he had been named for Governor by the Democratic Party five times in succession. The first time, in 1888, he cut the Republican plurality in two. In 1889 he still further reduced it. In 1890, 1891, and 1892 he was elected. Every time his name had led the ticket largely, showing the strong hold he personally had upon the people. He made his own canvass, whenever he had occasion, but neither in his speeches nor in his writings did he seem to be or try to be "happy." He tried to be convincing, and as to his sincerity, sense, and honest purpose he was convincing. Men felt that he meant what he said and that his conclusions were reached candidly and intelligently.

The stand he took compelled public respect. It was clearly dictated by conscience and patriotism. In Massachusetts political prizes were in the gift of the Republican Party. Even in National politics, where the supremacy of Republicanism had been shaken, there was much more to entice ambition for one starting from New-England than could be offered by Democracy. In entering the Democratic Party Mr. RUSSELL chose the only available instrument for securing the reforms the country needed. But he chose it as such an instrument only. He never gave to the party a blind allegiance. He never thought of compromising with its mistaken or evil tendencies. He never surrendered to its organization the decision which honest men reserve for their own judgment. Where he believed the party right he supported it with all his might, and he exerted himself with untiring energy to put it right and keep it so. But his last public service, like all that had preceded it, was to principle, not to party. When he joined in the fight for the gold standard at Chicago, every one who knew him knew that he would fight the foes of the gold standard whether they were in or out of his party, and to the end.

Speaking at Monticello, at the celebration of the last anniversary of the birth of THOMAS JEFFERSON, he said of that great Democratic leader:

"His broad Democracy abhorred geographical and class division. With true patriotism, he would ask where lie the honor and credit of our common country, where rest the interests of our whole people?"

And he added:

"With Jefferson, truth never lay in compromise, nor success in evasion of responsibility."

These words were as true of RUSSELL as of JEFFERSON. He showed it in the declaration he then made on the question which at that moment scared so many of the "leaders" of both parties into abject silence:

"For one, I believe that our country's honor demands scrupulous fidelity to her plighted word, honest payment of her obligations, and that the people's interest is best served by strictly upholding here the monetary standard of the civilized world. Free coinage of silver, or its compulsory purchase, or any compromise legislation by us in that direction, in my judgment, is distinctly class legislation, which would unsettle business, impair credit, reduce all savings and the value of all wages, and whose injurious results no man can measure."

As he had stood for tariff reform and the emancipation of industry when the party of protection was dominant in the land; as he had stood for the reform of the civil service when both parties were under the control of the spoilsmen and when manipulation of the spoils seemed the condition of political advancement, so he stood for honest money when the majority of his own party was given over to the inflation craze. It is in this steadfast devotion to principle and in his intelligent conception of what the public interest demands of public men that Mr. RUSSELL has set for his fellow-citizens a lofty and beneficent example. It is by following it that they can render the worthiest tribute to his memory.

A QUESTION OF FACT IN EACH CASE.

One of the incidental results of the Raines liquor law which is giving those charged with its execution some concern is the multiplication of incorporated social clubs since it went into effect. It is assumed, and doubtless with reason, that many of these clubs are formed mainly or exclusively for the purpose of enabling their members to indulge in drinks on the day when saloons are required to be closed and on the presumption that they cannot be taxed for "trafficking in liquors."

Assuming that the judicial decisions thus far rendered are sound and will be hereafter upheld, a club formed for legitimate social purposes and furnishing its members with liquors as a mere incident of club accommodations is not engaged in the liquor traffic and is not liable to the tax or subject to any of the requirements or prohibitions of the law. It is a mere association of individuals for certain objects, whose premises are as private as a residence and as secure from intrusion as a home.

In regard to these so-called "fake" clubs, it will be a question of fact in each case whether they are legitimate social clubs or not, or, rather, whether or not they are engaged in the liquor traffic within the meaning of the law and obliged to conform to its requirements. The manner of dealing with any one of them that may be charged with violating the law will be much the same as the manner of dealing with a taxed liquor-selling place which sells on Sunday under the claim that it is a hotel. It can be prosecuted for violation of the law in trafficking in liquors without paying the tax and obtaining a certificate, and it may set up the defense that it is a club providing its members with drinks as an incident of their club life and does not traffic in liquors. It will be a question of fact to be decided in each case. "Fake" hotels and "fake" clubs are a natural product of the Raines law, and they will be found troublesome to deal with if the purpose of the law is assumed to be to restrict drinking at all times and on Sunday in particular and not merely to tax and regulate the business of selling intoxicating liquors as a traffic.

WHY SILVER IS CHEAP.

In 1873 the total product of silver in the world was 61,100,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth $1.04 in gold.

Last year the world's product of silver was 165,000,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth only 50 7-10 cents.

In 1894 the potato crop of the United States was, in round numbers, 170,000,000 bushels and the average price 53 cents.

In 1895 the estimated potato crop was 400,000,000 bushels and the average price was 26 cents.

The fall in both cases was due to the same cause. But when the farmer's potatoes fall to half the former price, how much good will it do him to compel him to take silver dollars for them worth only 50 cents each? That brings the 26 cents down to 13 cents.

A DOUBTFUL SCHEME.

Mr. DE WITT of the Greater New-York Commission and Assistant Corporation Counsel DEAN of this city, in behalf of a sub-committee of the Committee on Draft of the commission, are engaged in the seclusion of Long Beach in putting in form a first draft for the charter of the enlarged municipality. An outline of what is proposed for a "legislative body" has been given out by Mr. DE WITT, and it raises a fear that a false start is to be made in this matter which will lead to complication and difficulty.

The general plan seems to be for a borough system under which the city would be divided into nine boroughs, each with an elective board having charge of certain purely local interests, such as the improvement and care of streets. Then it is proposed to have a "legislative department" of two branches, a City Council composed of two members from each borough, chosen by its local board, and a "House of Aldermen," consisting of one member elected in each Assembly district of the whole city.

No details of this plan are given, but for the sake of illustration we may assume that in the borough division the present City of New-York would consist of four boroughs, Brooklyn of three, the portion of Queens County included in the metropolis of one, and Staten Island of one. That would give New-York eight Councilmen, Brooklyn six, Queens County two, and Staten Island two, in an upper chamber of eighteen members. There are sixty Assembly districts in the whole area, if we include all of Queens County, of which thirty-five are in New-York, twenty-one in Brooklyn, three in Queens, and one in Staten Island. With one Alderman from each of these districts elected by a popular vote and a City Council made up in the way proposed of borough members chosen by the local boards, should we have a workable body fit to exercise important legislative functions?

A good deal would depend upon eliminating party politics from the choice of representatives of the boroughs and of the districts and securing a capable and upright class of citizens in that capacity, but we cannot count very confidently upon that to start with. It is proposed that the concurrent action of a majority of each house shall be necessary to pass any act of legislation and a three-fourths vote for any "bill expending money." It seems to us that this complex scheme of two chambers and a double representation of local divisions is admirably calculated to produce discord, disagreement, and hopeless dead-locks, unless there should be a resort to bargains and log-rolling to get anything done.

Our whole tendency for years in the effort to improve municipal government has been toward simplicity and concentration of responsibility. We used to have a legislative department of two branches with considerable powers, and have been compelled to lop off one branch and curtail the powers of the other, and the Board of Aldermen elected by districts is not now a very trustworthy body within its limited sphere. We do not think that experience here or elsewhere is favorable to this sort of complexity and division. It strikes us that a Municipal Council of a single chamber, say, of sixty members, of whom fifteen should be chosen each year for a term of four years on a general ticket, with a provision for local representation as to residence, would be far better. We should be more likely to secure the services of citizens of assured capacity and integrity, and there would certainly be more chance of harmonious action under the restraint of public opinion.

As to the "borough" system, we do not see how it can be effectively applied except as a matter of subdivision in the work of administrative departments. A local board could not expect to control matters relating to opening and improving streets and sewering, paving, lighting, and cleaning the same unless it controlled the expenditures for those purposes and raised the money for them within the jurisdiction concerned, but it is a requirement of the consolidation that there shall be a uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for the purpose of taxation for the whole enlarged city. That seems to us to require a single body representing the entire municipality to exercise a central and complete legislative power and a single centralized administrative system, though there may well be a convenient division into districts, in charge of deputies, of the heads of general municipal departments.

It is important in working out this problem to start with the right principle, and it seems to us that a simple general system applied to a municipal unit is better than a complicated federation of subordinate local units trying to work together in a central tangle.

WILL NEVER BE REPEALED.

We have heard of a follower of BRYAN who remarked, when he was urged to bear in mind the operation of the law of supply and demand as affecting the prices of products, that the Populists would speedily repeal that law if they should obtain control of legislation. Thus far, however, no attempt to repeal it has been made, and if the agriculturists of this great country would study its inexorable requirements they would get rid of the dangerous fallacies which are now lodged in the brains of many of them.

Do they ever look at the official reports of the crops? Last year, as we pointed out some days ago, the crop of potatoes was enormous, estimated by trade authorities to have been about 400,000,000 bushels, as against an annual average of 182,000,000 for a series of years. Under the operation of the law of supply and demand it became difficult for thousands of farmers to sell potatoes at any price; great quantities were left in the ground and a considerable part of the gathered crop has been fed to farm animals. One would expect that preparation for the growing of a much smaller crop this year would have been made, but the Government's report shows that the acreage devoted to potatoes this year is less than last year's by only 6 per cent.

Last year's yield of corn was without precedent. Consequently the price has been very low. Here are the Government's figures for the last four years:

CORN CROPS.

	Bushels.	Value Per Bushel.
1892	1,628,464,000	39.4
1893	1,619,496,131	36.5
1894	1,212,770,052	45.7
Average for three years	1,486,910,061	40.5
1895	2,151,138,580	26.4

This decline of price was due almost exclusively to the extraordinary output. But was the corn acreage reduced this year? The Government reports that it is 98.7, as against 100 in 1895. But THOMAN'S report, which has great weight, says the acreage has been increased! We quote from it as follows:

"Corn, acreage—The final returns on area make the total 82,840,000 acres, or 2.5 per cent. increase over the area harvested last year. With the exception of Missouri, every one of the surplus States shows an increase ranging from 3 to 10 per cent. Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the principal corn-producing States of the South, all show slight decreases. All other States except Minnesota show increases of from 3 to 7 per cent."

Both reports show the increase of acreage in the principal corn-growing States—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, and Nebraska—and the Government, on the 10th inst., reported that the condition of the crop in these States ranged from 98 to 111. Fairly favorable weather will insure the harvesting of another very large crop, and the effect upon prices can be foreseen.

"We have to-day a prospect," said Mr. PRIME, the well-known crop reporter, on Tuesday, "of as large an oat crop as we made in 1895." But last year's crop "broke the record." Here are figures showing the yields and prices for four years:

CROPS OF OATS.

	Bushels.	Value Per Bushel.
1892	661,035,000	31.7
1893	638,854,850	29.4
1894	662,036,928	32.4
Average for three years	653,975,592	31.1
1895	824,448,587	19.9

As all reports agree in showing that the condition is good and much higher than that which was observed on the same date in 1895, it seems probable that the crop will be even larger than last year's. How, then, can the prices of two or three years ago be restored?

The Nation is benefited by bountiful crops. But farmers should not shut their eyes to the effect of the law of supply and demand upon the prices of their products. The fall in the prices of corn, potatoes, and oats, for example, has been caused almost exclusively by the extraordinary supply of these products last year. It was not due to "the demonetization of silver" or the maintenance of the gold standard. And if the prices of the same products shall continue to be low after this year's harvest, the agriculturists should look to another great output for the only reasonable explanation.

SOMETHING MORE IS NEEDED.

Recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility greater than the civil war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the Government of the United States; now it is a struggle to preserve the honor of the Government. Then it was a contest to save the Union; now it is a contest to save its spotless credit. Then section was arrayed against section; now men of all sections can unite, and will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of our currency. In this contest patriotism is above party and National honor is dearer than any party name. [WILLIAM MCKINLEY, on July 11.]

We assume that these remarks were uttered in all sincerity and that the Republican candidate is convinced that in the coming campaign all those who desire to preserve the National honor should unite, without regard to party, to prevent "the debasement of our currency."

Why, then, should not Mr. MCKINLEY go a little further and dispel the doubts of many patriots by saying that, if he should be elected, he would oppose all legislation brought forward in the interest of the silver policy, even if it should be impossible to enact any revision of the tariff without making concessions to the silver group in the Senate? If he really believes—and we do not say that he does not—that in the impending contest all patriots, Democrats or Republicans, should stand together to preserve the National honor, why should he not now so define his attitude toward silver-tariff legislation that partisan opponents will not be restrained from supporting him by their reasonable misgivings as to the course he would take?

Where is COXEY in this great emergency? Can it be that he will stick to the sordid business of horse trading through the campaign and leave a candidate so thoroughly Coxeyesque as BRYAN to paddle his own canoe?

"The Rev. BRABSTER WEST" suggests a name out of fiction, but our Washington correspondent quotes him as a real person addressing a congregation of Populists in the National capital and indulging in language concerning the Divine purpose manifested in the nomination of BRYAN and SEWALL that is only surpassed in vulgar irreverence by the rejoinder of Col. REDSTONE—another name that looks suspicious—that "he has trotted out the man of the century." Democrats who hesitate about their course should read the report of this convention, in which "the Rev. BRABSTER WEST," Marshal CARL BROWNE, Col. REDSTONE, and others rejoice together because "the better element" of the Democratic Party has given the Populists a platform and candidates such as they have been striving for years to get respectable people to nominate for them.

THE TREATY OF ARBITRATION

Diplomatic Correspondence with Great Britain to be Published.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Decidedly the most interesting recent event in diplomatic circles will be the publicity given in Great Britain and the United States on Saturday next to the correspondence between the two countries with reference to a treaty of arbitration. The exchange of letters between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury has been effected through the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote. While the correspondence has been in progress for nearly half a year, the number of important letters which have passed has been comparatively limited. What it is lacking in numbers, however, is more than made up in the length of some of the communications, and the whole, if published, would fill many columns of print.

The correspondence covers two points—first, with reference to a general treaty of arbitration, and, second, the final disposition of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. It is said at the State Department that, if the treaty of arbitration be agreed upon, it will not only simplify but materially aid the settlement of the Venezuela dispute. The tone of the correspondence is most friendly, and it shows the progress that has been made with reference to arbitrating all differences between the great English-speaking nations. It is made public at this time in order that British and American citizens may see for themselves what progress is being made, but it is not definitive. There are numerous concessions yet to be made before a substantial agreement can be reached.

Secretary Olney has been very insistent upon certain points, to some of which the British Government has yielded a reluctant consent, but upon others there is a wide divergence of opinion. It is still hoped that a middle course will be found upon which both Governments can agree, so that the treaty may be framed early next Winter and laid before the Senate in time for favorable action before its adjournment in March next.

It is expected that Secretary Olney will leave Washington for his Summer outing shortly after the publication of the correspondence. The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Venezuelan Minister, Señor Andrade, will both take their departures at the same time, as neither, in view of the complications between the three countries, can absent himself from Washington until the Secretary sets the example.

The British Government, so far as can be learned, is not likely to attach any serious importance to the arrest of the Crown surveyor, Mr. Harrison, in Venezuela last month. The London Foreign Office has ordered an investigation, and an explanation will be demanded of President Crespo, but it is not believed that it will complicate the settlement of the boundary dispute. That matter has gone so far and is regarded as of such importance that occurrences of this character, irritating as they necessarily are to British sensibilities, are received as a natural consequence of such contentions. So far as the Uruan incident (the arrest of Sergt. Barnes and other members of the British colonial police a year ago) is concerned, there are no new developments. Great Britain insists upon an apology in addition to a money indemnity. It is not certain that this apology will be made, although all the correspondence on the subject shows that the Venezuelan Government deprecates the occurrence. State Department officials indulge the hope, therefore, that under these circumstances and in the interest of a harmonious settlement of the boundary dispute Venezuela may make greater concessions than would ordinarily be the case.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" IN THE WOODS.

It Will Be Given at Deal Lake Friday, July 31.

An out-of-door performance of "As You Like It" is being arranged to take place in Crow's Nest Woods, on the shores of Deal Lake, near Asbury Park, on Friday, July 31.

The cast will include Marie Wainwright as Rosalind, Minnie Radcliffe as Celia, Bijou Fernandez as Phœbe, Camille d'Arville as Amiens, Robert Mantell as Orlando, Thomas Q. Seabrooke as Touchstone, Louis Morrison as Jacques, James T. Powers as William, and William Muldoon as the Wrestler. The performance will be under the direction of George Tyler. Frederick Williams of the Lyceum Theatre will superintend the production.

THEIR CLAIMS WERE PAID TWICE.

An Actual Double Payment Discovered in the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A proposed double payment of over $41,000, and an actual double payment of nearly $9,000 has just been disclosed in the Navy Department, most of it going to the State of Alabama.

The facts seem to be that at the outbreak of the war the old sidewheel steamers De Soto and Bienville, belonging to the New-York and New-Orleans Steamship Company, were purchased by the Government, and an appropriation was made for the payment of their stipulated price. For a time the proportionate amount due the stockholders in the company, resident in the Confederate States, was withheld by the Treasury, but in the years intervening between 1870 and 1874 all these dropped Southern claims were taken and paid. Through some blundering, proper vouchers were not filed with the papers in the Treasury Department. This fact seems to have come to the knowledge of ex-Congressman Charles M. Shelby of Alabama, who in Mr. Cleveland's first Administration was Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and he, presuming in good faith from that fact that the claims had not been paid, procured powers of attorney from the claimants and prosecuted the claims successfully before the Court of Claims and Congress, securing an appropriation of over $41,700 for that purpose.

Over $8,500 of claims under this appropriation had been paid away before the fact was discovered that all the claims had actually been paid more than twenty years ago. This was brought about through the honesty of Mr. Kenelon H. Lewis of Raleigh, N. C., one of the beneficiaries, who returned the check sent him for his proportion of the claim, saying he had already been paid, and then the error was discovered. The official explanation of the Navy Department of the reason why claims paid in 1874 were paid again in 1896 is as follows:

In making a settlement of the forty-one shares paid in 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, the bills were made out in the names of the attorneys, and not in the names of the claimants, and the papers relating to these claims were retained at the Navy Department, and were not attached to the vouchers, according to the present practice.

The papers, or a portion of them, were sent to the Bureau of Construction and Repair for safe keeping, and it appears that they were not entered on the files of papers relating to the purchase of vessels, and were lost sight of in that bureau. The overpayments made under this appropriation appear to be $8,535.07. Of this amount one claim of $1,702.12 may be correct, the investigation of the Auditor into its validity not having been concluded.

The bills in all these cases, except that of Mr. Lewis, having been made in the names of the attorneys, and not in the names of the claimants, the records of the Auditor's office did not furnish a ready check upon the payments when made in the name of the claimants themselves. It was not until the date, names of attorneys, and appropriations out of which payments had been made had been ascertained by this department, in consequence of the matter having been brought to attention by Mr. Lewis, that the number and amount of the overpayments was discovered.

One of the persons paid under the appropriation, Mrs. Tuthill, widow of George A. Tuthill of Mobile, Ala., who received $4,255, reports that she has spent the money. Gen. Shelby says he is trying to arrange for the settlement of other claims paid or in process of payment.

PRESIDENT AND THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Kiely Wrong in Saying Mr. Cleveland Approved the Measure.

E. J. Kiely of the State Democracy, who opposed the resolutions introduced by Francis M. Scott, at the organization's meeting Wednesday night, said in his speech, as reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, that President Cleveland had approved the income tax law.

The interesting points about the statement are that it was not correct, and that, in spite of its manifest inaccuracy, it resulted in striking from the resolutions the following clause relative to the income tax, as handled in the Chicago platform:

It demands the re-enactment of the income tax law recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, and proposes to pack that court to obtain a reversal of that decision.

The omission of the clause was due to a desire for harmony and concert of action, as few of the members of the State Democracy could be induced to believe that Mr. Cleveland had ever approved the income tax. As it would have led to long argument if the clause had been retained, it was stricken out, and the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Kiely, who is a lawyer with an office in the Vanderbilt Building, 132 Nassau Street, was asked yesterday to give his authority for the statement that Mr. Cleveland had "approved" the income tax.

He replied that the matter came before the President for his approval, and that he permitted it to become a law by failing to sign or veto it within ten days. He added that even if it was embodied in the Tariff bill, and if that measure had to be defeated in order to kill the income tax, Mr. Cleveland should have vetoed the entire bill if the income tax was as undemocratic and revolutionary as it has been declared by those who are fighting the Chicago platform and ticket. As a Democrat and patriot, he said, Mr. Cleveland could have done nothing else. As he permitted the measure to become a law he virtually approved it.

Mr. Kiely could not show that Mr. Cleveland had ever approved the income tax either by signing a bill or in any other way. He relied solely on the fact that, although the President disapproved of the tax, he permitted it to become a law, leaving it to the courts, rather than kill with it a tariff bill that was the main object and labor of the Democratic Congress.

He did not approve many features in the Tariff bill, as he stated in his letter to Gen. Catchings of Mississippi, but allowed it to become a law without his approval.

ITS PLANS FOR A THIRD TICKET.

State Democrats Will Have Committee Appointed Next Week.

Francis M. Scott, Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy, said yesterday that he has not yet named the committee of seven provided for at the meeting Wednesday night.

This committee, under the resolution offered by John De Witt Warner, is to represent the State Democracy in co-operation with other like-minded Democrats in New-York and other States in putting into the field a sound-money Democratic ticket for President and Vice President. Mr. Scott said he would appoint the committee next week.

H. H. Sherman, Secretary of the Executive Committee, said that the only practicable course open to sound-money Democrats is to nominate a sound-money ticket. This is the only way, he says, to preserve the party emblem and get into the fight, under the present State ballot law.

It will not be possible, he declared, to have McKinley Electors on both Republican and Democratic tickets, and equally impossible to have a headless ticket. To be effective, the sound-money Democrats must put out a ticket.

"We can see how matters go," he added, "and if necessary we can vote for the McKinley Electors at the polls. This plan would not deprive us of our rights under the ballot law, but leave us an opportunity to make every vote count for sound money."

Ushant, the Druid Isle.

From The London Chronicle.

Ushant, the scene of the Drummond Castle catastrophe, is of greater historical importance than is perhaps generally known. In remote times it was a resort of the Druids, and, strange to relate, the scanty population of these rocks did not openly embrace Christianity until quite late in the sixteenth century. Pol, a Cornish missionary, originally evangelized them in the sixth century, but they soon relapsed into paganism, and remained pagans until the celebrated Père Michel le Nobiet, in 1576, reconverted them, and it is possibly owing to this fact that they have so much of the spirit and faith of the earliest ages of Christianity in their hearts and manners, and have been able to produce so beautiful and poetical an impression of piety and disinterested charity. A gentleman who has visited the place since the disaster informed a correspondent that it is almost impossible to overpraise the tender solicitude of the women, or the modest eagerness to give help of the men.

Operetta at Terrace Garden.

Suppe's lively and tuneful "Boccaccio" was sung and acted in a spirited and sympathetic manner by the German company at Terrace Garden last night, and will serve to profitably fill out the week at Mr. Herrmann's popular resort. It is much better than some of the recent German operettas produced there. The music is full of life and the play is coherent and diverting.

POLICE RAID IN HAVANA

THE HOUSE OF AN INSURGENT ENTERED AND SEARCHED.

Dynamite and Munitions of War Captured, and Several Persons Arrested—Mirabel's Forces Routed by the Spaniards—Report of the Death of Jose Maceo Confirmed—It Is Said that He Was Court-Martialed and Shot.

HAVANA, July 16.—Major Fondeviela, who has become noted for his activity during the present campaign, reports from Campo Florido that he met a body of rebels led by Mirabel, and routed and dispersed them after a hot fight. Ten rebels were killed and many wounded. The Spaniards sustained no losses.

The Havana police made a raid last night on the house occupied by Armando Rivas and other Cubans. A search of the premises resulted in the seizure of a large quantity of dynamite, rifles, revolvers, and other munitions of war. Besides Rivas, six mulattoes, two women and five servants, were arrested. A teacher who occupied rooms in the lower part of the house, where he kept a negro school, was also taken into custody and detained on suspicion of being implicated in the storage of the contraband articles.

The report of the death of José Maceo, brother of Antonio Maceo, second in command of the rebels, is semi-officially confirmed. It is stated that he did not die from wounds received in battle, as was at first stated, but was court-martialed and shot by order of Calixto Garcia for insubordination. This action, it is added, met with the approval of Gomez, the rebel Commander-in-Chief. The body, it is said, was interred on a farm near Songo.

A train was wrecked by rebels to-day near Sagua. The engineer died from the effects of the injuries he received, and the fireman was quite badly hurt. None of the passengers was injured.

It is reported that Perequito Perez is concentrating a large rebel force near Guantanamo.

OBJECT TO DON M. DICKINSON.

He Is Not Persona Grata to the British Government.

LONDON, July 16.—The only point of possible friction now apparently remaining between this Government and the United States in regard to the settlement of the Bering Sea claims appears to be the selection of Mr. Don M. Dickinson of Michigan as counsel for the United States before the claims tribunal.

Government officials here have been placed in possession of Mr. Dickinson's speech before the Loyal League in Detroit in May last, in which he severely commented upon the general policy of the British Government. It is conceded that in the selection of counsel no Government is bound by the same rules in regard to the selection of a persona grata as in the selection of diplomatic and consular officers. Nevertheless, guarded statements are made in official circles that if some counsel not so pronounced in hostility to England had been selected for the Bering Sea Claims Commission, the British Government would have found it an easier task to satisfy home sentiment in negotiating a treaty for the settlement of Venezuelan boundary disputes.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—Don M. Dickinson, when shown The United Press dispatch from London in regard to his selection as counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea cases, declined to discuss it. Mr. Dickinson said that he had not yet accepted the position. He has been examining the case, but has not yet decided whether he will act as counsel for this country or not.

DEATH OF EDMOND DE GONCOURT.

A Distinguished French Writer of History, Art, and Romance.

PARIS, July 16.—Edmond Louis Antoine de Goncourt, the distinguished writer, died today from congestion of the lungs at the residence of Alphonse Daudet at Champrosay, Department of Seine-et-Oise.

M. de Goncourt was born at Nancy May 26, 1822, and became one of the best-known French writers, being the author, in conjunction with his brother, Jules, who died at Auteuil in 1870, of a very large number of works, including art criticisms, historical studies, romances, theatrical histories, &c. Among the works of the brother may be mentioned "The Mysteries of the Theatre," "History of the French Society During the Revolution and Under the Directory," "The Revolution in Morals," "The Actresses," "Intimate Portraits of the Eighteenth Century," "History of Marie Antoinette," "The Mistresses of Louis XV.," and "Art in the Eighteenth Century."

In addition to their purely literary work they were the authors of "Henriette Marechal," a drama in three acts, which was produced at the Théâtre Français in December, 1865, and which provoked tumultuous protestations of disapproval by its audacious exaggeration. After the death of Jules de Goncourt the brother published many individual works.

THE TREACHERY OF THE TURKS.

The Powers Have Protested to the Porte Regarding Crete.

LONDON, July 16.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, announced that a complaint had been made by the Christian insurgents in Crete that the Turks in that island had further violated the armistice which had been agreed upon between the Turks and the Christian rebels, by making an attack upon the town of Apokorona, where many persons, including women and children, are reported to have been killed.

Mr. Curzon also said that the powers had made a protest to the Porte, insisting that the Turkish troops in the island of Crete should remain purely on the defensive, according to the agreement entered into when the armistice was established.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens stating that the situation in Crete is very alarming, and that massacres of the Christians by the Turkish troops are feared. The Christians have appealed to the foreign warships for protection.

Other reports concur in the statement that Anarchy prevails in the island, and that severe fighting between the Turkish troops and the Christian insurgents continues.

Another Massacre of Armenians.

LONDON, July 16.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that 400 Armenians have been massacred at Egin, in the Diarbekir district. The town was pillaged. The date on which the massacre occurred is not given.

The Pope Suffering from a Cold.

ROME, July 16.—The Pope is suffering from a slight cold, which has affected his voice, which is at no time very strong. For this reason he was obliged to postpone the reception he intended to give yesterday to the new French Ambassador to the Vatican.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—John W. Doane of Chicago.

—WALDORF—Henry C. Kelsey of New-Jersey.

—ASTOR—Congressman Jacob Lefever of New-Paltz, N. Y., and Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Baltimore.

—HOLLAND—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and Count von Matuschka of Germany.

—MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, Speaker Hamilton Fish, and Miss Kathryn Kidder.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. George E. Lemon of Washington and Lewis Ginter of Richmond, Va.

—GILSEY—Alexander Graham Bell of Washington and Judge John McClure of Arkansas.

AT SARATOGA SEPT. 9.

Hinkley's Guess as to Place and Time of the Democratic Convention.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA, N. J., July 16.—Chairman James W. Kinkley of the New-York Democratic State Committee said tonight, in reply to a question regarding the selection of a date for the Democratic State Convention:

"I will issue a call within the next two weeks for a meeting of the State Committee at which the time and place of our State Convention will be determined."

"Members of the committee with whom I have talked favor Saratoga as the place and about Sept. 9 as the time. However, neither place nor date is determined, as the matter can only be passed upon by the State Committee."

OBITUARY RECORD.

Walter O. Lewis.

Walter O. Lewis, who died at the age of eighty-one years, in Germantown, Penn., on Wednesday, was prominently identified with the early history of telegraphy, and was the originator of the system of collecting marine news now generally in vogue.

Born in Suffield, Conn., he came to New-York in 1853, just after the first telegraph line had been run to Sandy Hook by the New-York and Sandy Hook Telegraph Company. There was no cable in those days, and hence all foreign news came by ship. For years this was taken off the vessels at the hospital ship, in the lower bay, in the case of vessels arriving between sunrise and 1 P. M. After 1 P. M. boats put out from the Battery and ran alongside the vessels as they passed up either of the two rivers.

Under the inspiration of Mr. Lewis, a more speedy method was devised. Foreign correspondents of the old New-York Associated Press were supplied with tissue paper for their "copy," and this, on the ship's arrival, was placed in a ballasted can buoy flying a small flag. These buoys were dropped overboard off the Hook, and the veteran Capt. James Farrell, for years the observer at the Hook, went out in sailboat, taking carrier pigeons, with which the tissue "copy" was speeded back to the operator in the observatory.

Mr. Lewis leased the marine wire to the Hook, and made a schedule of charges for reporting vessels, a cent a ton being the price for large sailing vessels and a dollar apiece for smaller ones, such as brigs and schooners.

Steamships were few, those of the Collins and Cunard Lines being the only ones. There was a somewhat larger charge for reporting them. The order of their arrival was kept track of, and the sight of smoke on the horizon, seaward, was sufficient evidence to warrant the report of arrival being sent to the city.

The Western Union Telegraph Company eventually absorbed the marine line, and Mr. Lewis, in 1867, went into the business of collecting marine news. For this purpose a wire was run from the hospital ship at Quarantine to the ship news office at the Battery which he had established.

Out of this beginning the elaborate methods of the present day for gathering maritime reports have grown, and until within five years Mr. Lewis was still active in developing and perfecting the methods.

Mr. Lewis lived at East Orange, and was on a visit to Germantown when his death occurred. He had been an invalid for some time. He leaves a wife, a son, and two daughters. He had been an active Mason, and was one of the earliest members of Altair Lodge, No. 601, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place Saturday, from the First Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn.

Platt P. Ryder.

Platt P. Ryder died suddenly at Saratoga yesterday of chronic Bright's disease. Mr. Ryder went to Saratoga three days ago with Mrs. A. Hoyt and another sister. Platt P. Ryder was born in Brooklyn seventy-three years ago, and moved to this city about fifteen years ago. His father was a wholesale shoe dealer in Beekman Street, this city. Mr. Ryder lived in this city with his two sisters, Mrs. A. Hoyt and Miss Ella Ryder. His studio was at 51 West Tenth Street. When twenty-five years old he left his father's store and began the study of art. He first went to New-Orleans, and then went abroad, where he remained several years. He was a portrait painter and is said to have painted the portraits of many well-known men. He was a member of the Academy of Design in this city, and each year his portraits were exhibited. His cousin, Mrs. W. H. Hazzard, lives at 580 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral will take place from there to-morrow. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Hazzard last night said she believed her cousin was on his way to the Adirondacks at the time he died. He had not been in good health for some time.

William H. De Forest.

William H. De Forest died at his home in Summit, N. J., yesterday morning.

He was born in New-York in 1837, and from his boyhood he had been engaged in the silk business. For many years he was one of the best-known silk jobbers in this city, and was very popular in business circles. He was well known among the silk merchants of Paris and Lyons, France, and he was the American agent of Guanet Brothers, the well-known Parisian firm.

Mr. De Forest was at one time largly interested in real estate in this city and vicinity, but latterly he had been selling off his property at a sacrifice. It is supposed, however, that he has left a large fortune. He had been troubled with heart disease for several years, but his death was very sudden.

Mr. De Forest leaves three children—two married sons, Othniel and William H. De Forest, Jr., and a daughter. His wife died seven years ago. The funeral services will be held in Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., to-morrow, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from this city.

Major Jacob Roemer.

Major Jacob Roemer, a well-known resident of Flushing, L. I., one of its oldest residents, died early yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 3, 1818, and was seventy-eight years of age. When he attained his majority he entered the German cavalry, and soon rose in the service. He purchased his release in 1839 and came to New-York, where he married. He moved to Flushing in 1842, and has resided there since. He joined the Hamilton Light Artillery as a private in 1845, and afterward became First Lieutenant.

At the outbreak of the war, when President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, the artillery, under Capt. E. L. Robinson, went to the front, 156 strong. On the reorganization of the artillery, in 1862, Mr. Roemer became Captain, and soon afterward became Major. In recognition of his services, he was appointed Chief of Cavalry on the staff of Major Gen. Wilcox. At the close of the war he returned to Flushing and went into the shoe business.

Sydney Beresford Pickhardt.

Sydney Beresford Pickhardt, the second son of the late Wilhelm Pickhardt, died suddenly on Wednesday, in Glasgow, Scotland. A cablegram announcing his death was received by his family yesterday.

He was born on Feb. 9, 1867, in this city. His father was the head of the firm of William Pickhardt & Kuttroff, which deals in colors and paints at 128 Duane Street. The elder Pickhardt was the builder and owner of the fine mansion at 929 Fifth Avenue, corner of Seventy-fourth Street, which cost him a vast sum of money, owing to the many changes he made while it was in the process of construction. It was sold at auction by George R. Read on Feb. 5, 1895, to Alfred Duane Pell for $472,500. Five months after the sale Wilhelm Pickhardt died in Cologne, Germany.

Sydney B. Pickhardt was not engaged in any business. He was married less than a year ago.

Obituary Note.

—Mrs. Ann Woods, mother of the Rev. John T. Woods, pastor of the Holy Cross Church, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, died at her home on Lenox Road Wednesday of bronchitis. She was born in Ireland in 1831. She leaves a husband, two sons, and three daughters. The funeral will take place from her home to-morrow morning.

Col. Hungerford Is Dying.

ROME, July 16.—The condition of Col. Daniel E. Hungerford, the father of Mrs. John W. Mackay, who is lying seriously ill at the Villa Ada, the residence of one of his daughters, in this city, shows no improvement, and his death is regarded as merely a question of hours. Col. Hungerford has been suffering from an affection of the liver since last December, and has speedily grown worse within the last few months.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL DEAD

FOUND LIFELESS IN HIS BED IN A CAMP IN CANADA.

The ex-Governor of Massachusetts Probably Died of Heart Failure—He Was Well and Hearty When He Retired to Rest Wednesday Night—Had Gone to Canada to Enjoy a Few Days' Fishing—An Inquest to be Held on His Body.

ST. ADELAIDE DE PABOS, Quebec, July 16.—Ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts was found dead in bed in a tent at a camp at Little Pabos this morning. He had probably died from heart failure during the night.

Ex-Gov. Russell, his brother, Henry E. Russell, and Col. Francis Peabody of Bos-

Ex-Gov. William E. Russell.
Died of Heart Failure in a Canadian Fishing Camp.

ton arrived at Little Pabos yesterday for a few days' fishing. They pitched their camp in the woods near the settlement of Little Pabos. The tent they occupied was divided into two rooms, one of which was occupied by the ex-Governor, and the other by Henry Russell and Col. Peabody. The party retired early, as they intended to start about daylight for the fishing place.

Col. Peabody and Henry Russell were astir early and were surprised that the ex-Governor had not put in an appearance when they were ready to start. They went to call him and were horrified at finding him dead. The position of the body and the expression of the dead man's face showed that his death had been painless.

There seems to be no doubt that heart trouble was the cause of his death. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest. The remains will then be taken to his late home in Boston.

Little Pabos, where Gov. Russell died, lies near the entrance to the Bay of Chaleur, a large inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has always been a favorite resort for salmon fishermen. It is reached by a small steamer from Quebec.

HINGHAM, Mass., July 16.—Acting Gov. Roger Wolcott was in the First Corps of Cadets camp when he heard of the death of ex-Gov. William E. Russell, and expressed the deepest regret at the sudden death of the late Governor. He at once instructed Adjt. Gen. Dalton to order the flags on the State House, Boston, placed at half-mast, and they will remain so until after the funeral.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 16.—When Mr. Bryan, the Democratic Presidential candidate, reached this city this afternoon on his way to Kansas City, he was informed of the death of ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts. Mr. Bryan immediately dictated the following telegram to Mrs. Russell, at Cambridge, Mass.:

I have just learned of the sudden death of ex-Gov. Russell and hasten to express my profound sympathy. Your husband's friends were legion and they all share your sorrow.

W. J. BRYAN.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MOURNS.

He Pays an Eloquent Tribute to ex-Gov. Russell.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 16.—While the President was fishing to-day a telegram was received from a personal friend in Boston announcing the death of ex-Gov. Russell. The President was very much shocked and spoke very feelingly of the sudden death. In conversation after his return the President made the following tribute:

"My personal relations were so intimate and close with ex-Gov. Russell that I could not but be terribly shocked at the news of his sudden death. While this intelligence has caused me to mourn a personal loss, I cannot forget Mr. Russell's eminent public service and his attributes of bravery and patriotism which made him so valuable a citizen, especially at this time, when courageous adherence to right and an unfaltering advocacy of sound principles are so much needed. It may, therefore, be said that the country has suffered a bereavement. The people of Massachusetts cannot fail to mourn throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth the untimely death of a son whose career has at all times reflected honor upon his Nation and State."

The President sent a letter of condolence earlier in the day to Mrs. Russell at Magnolia, and he expressed himself as a little uncertain whether the family of the deceased were at their Summer home or not, but hoped that the message would reach Mrs. Russell either there or be sent to Cambridge.

It is very evident that the death of ex-Gov. Russell has cast a severe gloom over the President and his family, as Mrs. Cleveland referred to its feelingly, as did Private Secretary Thurber. The President was anxious to hear further particulars of his death and referred to the possible time of the funeral services.

BRAVE, STRONG, AND TRUE.

Resolutions of the Massachusetts Reform Club on Mr. Russell.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Massachusetts Reform Club to-day adopted the following resolutions referring to the death of ex-Gov. Russell:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our belover fellow citizen and friend, William Eustis Russell, ere yet he had achieved the full measure of greatness of which his remarkable qualities gave promise,

Resolved, That the Reform Club of Massachusetts, while bowing sorrowfully to the Divine will, wishes to express a keen sense of the great loss which has fallen upon us all and upon the Commonwealth. Eloquent, impressive, earnest, he swayed men's minds with wonderful power. Brave, strong, true, he won the admiration of all who knew him. Upright, wise, pure, he served his God and his State as an honored citizen and wise ruler.

MR. WHITNEY ON EX-GOV. RUSSELL.

He Was a Man Who Could Reach the Popular Mind with Political Truth.

"My late intimate association with Gov. Russell at Chicago," said William C. Whitney yesterday, "makes this news more shocking than I can express. I have never known a better man than Mr. Russell in a fight. Always steady and reliable, willing to work to a programme, right-minded and absolutely trustworthy, ready to take any part and able to do any part well, and with it all genial and full of fun.

"I became very much attached to him. We all parted with him on the platform of the Albany station last Saturday with a real feeling of regret.

"In my judgment, there was no man of his age in the United States with greater promise of usefulness and honor, and almost none with more capacity for valuable service to the public. To be able to present political truth in a way to reach the popular mind is a great faculty. He had it. He is a great loss."

SENATOR HILL'S WARM TRIBUTE.

Chairman Hinkley's Appreciation of ex-Gov. Russell.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA, N. J., July 16.—Senator Hill, when informed of the death of ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, was deeply moved. He said:

"Gov. Russell was a young statesman who had already been greatly honored by Massachusetts, but it is safe to say that still greater honors awaited him in the Nation. He dies in great crisis of his party's affairs, when his advice, courage, and possible leadership were in great demand. He unquestionably went to the recent Chicago Convention as a matter of patriotic duty, with no personal ends in view, and while greatly disappointed with the results of that gathering, lost none of his conscientious interest in the welfare of the country and his party. He was a model Governor, popular with all classes of the people, a leader in athletic sports, a safe adviser, and a typical New-England citizen, who reflected honor upon his section. The whole country will sympathize with Massachusetts in the loss of one of her best and foremost sons."

James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, expressed himself as follows: "Regarding ex-Gov. Russell's sudden death, Democracy has suffered a severe loss. Mr. Russell was an earnest and sincere man. He will be especially missed by the friends of good government in the coming campaign. I knew him very well and admired him for his ability and the qualities which made him famous. His convictions were strong, and he was absolutely fearless. Every such man is needed by his country and his party. I had anticipated seeing him often during the coming campaign. His last words to me as we parted after our return from Chicago were: 'I will come to New-York upon an hour's notice whenever I am needed.'"

WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL.

Brilliant Career of a Scholar, Lawyer, Orator, and Statesman.

William Eustis Russell was born in "Old Cambridge" (Ward 1) Jan. 6, 1857, in an old family mansion not far away from the Longfellow house, and almost within the shadows of Harvard University, whence he was graduated in the class of '77, at the age of twenty. He came of one of the oldest Colonial families in Massachusetts, Cambridge being the home of his ancestors for generations, and Harvard their Alma Mater. The family was a race of lawyers from father to son, preferring the practice of the legal profession to politics and that preferment in public life which their neighbors ever stood ready to bestow upon them. Charles Russell, the grandfather, a lawyer of distinction, was persuaded on several occasions to sit in the General Court, (Legislature,) but always reluctantly, while Charles Theodore Russell, the father of William Eustis, positively declined on more than one occasion to be a candidate for Congress from his district and for Governor of the Commonwealth. He was devoted to the practice of the admiralty branch of his profession, in which he was the acknowledged leader of the Suffolk County, or Boston, bar.

William E. Russell possessed the same characteristics relative to the legal profession, in lesser degree, however, than his father. Upon graduating from the academic course he at once entered the Law School of Boston University, whence he was graduated three years later, at the head of his class. During his college course, though standing well and noted for his readiness for the classics, for history, and kindred studies, he had not been especially distinguished for scholarship. As one of his classmates expressed it in a sketch, he was not "a grind," and preferred to devote some time to athletics. Among other things he was an expert boxer and fencer, a good oarsman, and an energetic kicker on the Football team. He was also one of the best horsemen and rifle shots in the university. Because of these accomplishments, some society demands, and the fact that he was considerably younger than the majority of his classmates, he made no attempt to capture what were known as the class honors.

At the Law School, however, Mr. Russell was, as his classmate said, at the head of the class from "start to finish." He had announced upon entering that he had three ambitions: First, to be graduated at the head; second, to be chosen class orator, and third, to win the William Beach Lawrence Prize for the best essay on "Foreign Judgments." All these distinctions he won with ease, and having been admitted to the bar, entered his father's office in Boston as the junior member of the law firm, and settled serenely down to the practice of a beloved profession. But he was not permitted to remain long in this rôle. Several of his colleges contemporaries, who had gone into politics in Boston and Cambridge, remembered that he had been fond of political economy as well as the classics; that he was an ardent Democrat, and during several "red hot" campaigns had done considerable spouting within and without the university. These friends persuaded him that ... voice were required at the time in the Cambridge Common Council, and after some hesitation, and not without hope that he might not succeed, he became a candidate for office. He was elected, rather unexpectedly, by a small majority, and then began a political career of exceptional interest and altogether remarkable.

Mr. Russell was hardly twenty-five years old at the time, but his grasp on the municipal affairs of the city made such an impression on his neighbors and the citizens of his ward, that they urgently promoted his election to the Board of Aldermen. He was elected, and re-elected to that office, and again performed his duty so well that he became the well-nigh unanimous choice of the Citizens' Union ticket (he was always an independent in municipal affairs) for Mayor. He served three successive terms as Mayor of Cambridge, and could readily have been re-elected for a fourth term, even though it was Presidential year, 1888. His attention to the details of the public service, his management of the finances of the city, and his quick, energetic action in an emergency—the occasion being a dangerous strike and threatened riot of street railroad men—and especially his vigorous enforcement of an excise law against his own conviction of the wisdom of such law won for him the enthusiastic approval of his fellow-citizens without distinction of party.

Mr. Russell, however, believed that he had done enough for Cambridge, to the neglect of his law practice, and positively declined a renomination. But he was not allowed to retire at this time. It was thought by the Democratic leaders of Massachusetts, particularly by those of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of which Russell was a member, that the party had a "fighting chance" to carry the State for the Cleveland Electors on the civil-service and tariff-reform propositions of the National platform. To do so, it was most essential to have the right candidate for Governor. Russell was decided to be the man, and under great pressure he again left his law practice and consented to lead the fight in the State. He took the field in person and made a gallant campaign against great odds, winning friends and admiration on every hand for his commanding abilities in discussion. Long before the close of the canvass it became evident that the Democratic Electors and State ticket had no hope of success, but Russell fought stoutly on to the end, and when the vote was counted it was found that he had run far ahead of both the National and State tickets. He would have received the nomination in 1889 in any event by reason of party usage, but the strength of his candidacy implied in the vote of 1888 excluded all thought of any one else as the next standard bearer. He was accordingly nominated for 1889 and reduced the 28,000 Republican plurality of the preceding year to less than 7,000 votes. This settled the question for 1890. Gov. Brackett, who had so narrowly escaped defeat, was reluctant to enter the contest of 1890, feeling sure of being beaten. It was even so, Russell being elected by a plurality of nearly 9,000 votes.

A supreme effort was made by the Republicans to defeat him the next year, but the best they could do with all their campaign expenditures, which were unusually heavy, was to reduce the plurality of the previous year by about 2,000 votes. Mr. Russell was re-elected in 1892 for the third time, running as usual ahead of both the State and Electoral tickets of his party. During his three years' administration of the Gubernatorial office, he made many recommendations and suggestions for reform in various directions, but, as he had neither the Legislature nor his own Council, (an old Colonial body of men to act as a check on a political opponent) with him in political sympathy, he could do nothing. His only recourse against hostile legislation was the veto, and this he used freely when occasion demanded it. In spite of these hostile surroundings, he managed to retain not only the respect, but the friendship in most instances, of his political opponents.

At the close of his third term as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Mr. Russell retired with pleasure from active political work to the practice of his profession. In this he met with most gratifying success, presently taking a foremost rank with important litigation at the Suffolk bar. But, with the approach of the Presidential year and its present issues, his name had been occasionally mentioned in political affairs, and he had not held entirely aloof from their discussion. In April last he attended the Jefferson celebration at Monticello, Va., where he delivered one of the most powerful and effective arguments in favor of maintaining the principles and traditions of the Democratic Party as formulated by Jefferson, its founder. Especially effective was that portion of the address against the free-coinage heresy. Upon this question he said:

"One further question remains, for whose solution we turn to Jefferson for help and guidance. We are in the midst of earnest agitation over our monetary standard. The agitation crosses party lines and tends to geographical division. It involves the welfare of our country and demands explicit and courageous treatment. To Jefferson it could never be an issue between Colorado and Wall Street, or between a debtor and a creditor class. His broad Democracy abhorred geographical and class division. With true patriotism he would ask, Where lie the honor and credit of our common country, where rest the interests of our whole people? For one, I believe that our country's honor demands a scrupulous fidelity to her plighted word, honest payment of her obligations, and that the people's interest is best served by strictly upholding here the monetary standard of the civilized world.

Free coinage of silver, or its compulsory purchase, or any compromise legislation by us in that direction, in my judgment, is distinctly class legislation, which would unsettle business, impair credit, reduce all savings and the value of all wages, and whose injurious results no man can measure. We are still ready, as we always have been, to confer with other nations upon any sound system of international bimetallism. I have misunderstood the teaching of Jefferson and the traditions and principles of our party if they do not support this view, and sustain a Democratic Administration in its resolute enforcement of it. With Jefferson truth never lay in compromise of principle, nor success in evasion of responsibility. Nor will they with us. Let us, if need be, through discussion and agitation, find the truth, bravely assert it, and trust our cause to the conscience and patriotism of the people."

The speech made a profound impression and aroused an enthusiasm throughout the country. There was the suggestion of leadership in it in which a man of strength and courage was at hand to rally a faltering party. As one of the immediate results the Democrats of Massachusetts once again summoned him from retirement, and suggested at their State Convention, held shortly afterward, that he might be a candidate upon whom the Democrats of the National Convention could unite to advantage. And had the outcome of the Chicago Convention been different, Mr. Russell's name would unquestionably have been presented as a candidate for the first place on the Presidential ticket by all the New-England States. As it was, Mr. Russell, who was at Chicago neither as a candidate nor original delegate, but as a loyal counselor in the interests of his party, positively forbade the mention of his name by his State delegation in connection with the platform adopted there.

Had he chosen to make the least sign toward compromise with the silver wing of his party, it was apparent that he would have been received with open arms by them. At the great meeting in the Auditorium Theatre the Saturday night before the convention, he was one of the few speakers who was accorded a respectful hearing by the silver men. He made one of his most forceful speeches against the silver craze, and though made to an audience nearly all of whom were not in sympathy with his views, he was not only listened to with respectful attention, but frequently most heartily applauded for his earnest eloquence and ability.

Mr. Russell was married to Miss Margaret Swan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Swan of Cambridge, and leaves her with three children, two boys and, the youngest, a girl.

Ex-Gov. Flower's Reminiscence.

Ex-Gov. Flower said last night, in speaking of ex-Gov. Russell:

"I sat beside him at the sound-money meetings in Chicago last week. One night Gov. Russell said to me: 'Governor, I seem to know you better now and to feel closer to you than at any time in all the years I have known you. This, indeed, is a time when all honest men must stand together. That was about the last thing he said to me. His death is a great loss to real Democracy."

SENATOR GORMAN AND THE TRUTH

Under this heading a correspondent of The Baltimore News exposes the fact that Senator Gorman knows as little of history as he does of genuine Democracy:

Senator Gorman, in an effusive card published in The New-York Journal of yesterday states that he is "determined to stand by the Democratic Party as I have always done," and that he can best express himself by relating the experience of Stephen A. Douglas with Gen. Jackson. Our Senator says: "As every one will remember, Congress passed resolutions condemning Gen. Jackson for his action at New-Orleans. Long after this a resolution was offered and passed in the Senate, ordering that a black border be placed around the resolution of condemnation as it appeared in the journal of the Senate. Of course, this resolution was carried, and the black border still remains. Judge Douglas made one of his great speeches in behalf of the resolution ordering the border placed on the Journal, and defended Gen. Jackson's course at New-Orleans. Douglas had never met Jackson at this time, and the great Democrat sent for the Illinois statesman to visit him at the Hermitage. Gen. Jackson's greeting was: 'I always believed I was right, but I never knew why I was right until you told me in your speech.'"

Now, every one will remember (1) that Congress never did censure Gen. Jackson for his action at New-Orleans, and (2) that Judge Douglas never did make a speech in behalf of the resolution ordering a black border to be drawn around the portion of the Journal censuring Gen. Jackson, simply for the reason that Judge Douglas was not in Congress at the time.

The Senate, March 28, 1834, adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. Clay, "That the President, in the late executive proceeding in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." This had reference to the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, and not to anything which had taken place at New-Orleans.

During the debate on the resolution of censure Senator Benton gave notice that he would move at an early day to expunge from the Journal the resolution of censure. Jan. 16, 1837, the "expunging resolutions" were carried in the Senate by a vote of 24 to 19. Judge Douglas was elected to the House of Representatives in 1843. Under these circumstances, the action of this great Democrat upon the expunging resolutions is purely mythical and is simply one of the things that are not so. He could not have made a speech in 1837, because he was not in Congress until 1843.

Macaulay said: "Every one should know his Archbishop of Canterbury," and every good Democrat should know his "General Jackson." After Douglas was in Congress he did introduce a resolution in the House to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine of $1,000 imposed upon him by Judge Hall for sending that Judge out of New-Orleans after having disobeyed a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Judge. This fine was refunded in 1844.

Now, if the Senator has gotten his facts so mixed about a matter of history, surely he will be excused from slopping over into the adoption of an Anarchistic platform purely because "I believed I was right" in remaining a Democrat," when he never was one.

E. J. D. C.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—8:10 A. M.—77 Watts Street; G. Silver & Sons; shoe factory; damage slight.

—9:10 A. M.—46 Charlton Street; Jennie Conberg; damage, $100.

—9:30 A. M.—650 Tenth Avenue; Kip Bay Brewing Company; damage, $15.

—11 A. M.—5 Mott Street; Joseph Burgess; damage slight.

—11:10 A. M.—126 Chrystie Street; Jeremiah Murphy; damage trifling.

—1:20 P. M.—683 Eighth Avenue; M. McNeil; damage, $40.

—1:35 P. M.—400 Bleecker Street; Adolph Schankenberg; no damage.

—1:30 P. M.—45 Whitehall Street; Alexander Kelly; damage slight.

—4 P. M.—Subway; Broadway and Bleecker Street; damage, $25.

—7:15 P. M.—72 Mulberry Street; John Rons; no damage.

—8:10 P. M.—2,681 Eighth Avenue; John Brady; damage, $3.

—9 P. M.—412 East Eleventh Street; John Rotumno; tenement; damage, $100.

—10 P. M.—640 Eighth Avenue; J. Lawles; hat store; damage, $25.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Horsor, Denmark, June 16, and Shields July 1, in ballast to Gust. Hays. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

One Fare Round Trip to St. Louis.

Pennsylvania Railroad will sell, July 20, tickets account People's Party National Convention, good leaving on date of sale only; returning, good until July 26.—Adv.

THE COUNTRY'S HONOR FIRST OF ALL

Wisconsin Democrats for Gold.

From The Rhinelander (Wis.) Herald, (Dem.)

The Democracy of Wisconsin is a gold-standard Democracy. It is the business of each locality to see that that position is maintained. Oneida County will send gold-standard delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

The Rule of the Mob.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times, (Dem.)

In other words, the Democratic platform, in effect, demands that we shall tear up the Constitution and be governed in the future by whatever may be the will of the party that happens to be in possession of the Government. What think you of this prospect, people of the United States?

Drifting.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

The Chicago Convention cut itself loose from the old Democratic moorings and floats out to sea on the current of unreasoning prejudice. All conservative Democrats must see that this is a sad departure from Democratic principles.

A National Ticket Wanted.

From The La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle, (Dem.)

Democracy wants a National ticket for the sake of National honor and sound politics, and as a rallying point for its misled followers when their dementia shall have passed away. This silver lunacy will not last the campaign out if it is met and assailed by the ancient faith of Democracy represented by statesmen of known integrity and loyalty. But it must be fought to its overthrow as a party duty and on behalf of the misled people themselves.

A Sound-Money Ticket Wanted.

From The Eau Claire (Wis.) Leader, (Dem.)

The platform of the Chicago Convention does not meet with the approval of the entire Democratic Party, and will to a great extent be repudiated. This does not mean wholesale converts to McKinleyism, but rather the placing in the field of a sound-money Democratic ticket by the defeated portion of the party.

Self-Respecting Democrats Free.

From The Prairie du Chien (Wis.) Courier, (Dem.)

The Chicago Convention discarded Democratic principles and nominated a Nebraska Populist. Such folly absolves self-respecting Democrats sharing responsibility, and leaves them free to act independently of existing political conditions.

Populistic and Anarchistic.

From The Adams Journal, (Dem.)

The Chicago Convention met under the call of the Democratic Party. Its proceedings were conducted under the power of the Populistic element of that party. Its platform and nominations were so radical and revolutionary that it is not fair to call them Democratic. They are Populistic and Anarchistic, and are practically repudiated by the truly Democratic element of the old National party.

The Plea of Regularity.

From The Lansing (Mich.) Journal, (Dem.)

We admit that "regularity" is a good thing, but it is not the supreme thing, after all. We suppose that the proceedings of the first secession convention at Montgomery were perfectly "regular," but a great many good people have ever since seriously doubted whether they were entirely justifiable. "Regularity" is all right, but it comes a good ways from placing the seal of righteousness on a bad act. The Journal has repudiated the platform of the Chicago aggregation of soreheads, Tillmanites, Populists, and Republican bolters. We shall continue to repudiate and denounce it.

The New-Jersey Democrats Honest.

From The Somerville (N. J.) Messenger, (Dem.)

The New-Jersey Democracy has always been in favor of the maintenance of the credit of the Government. The Democratic Party of New-Jersey has never had a standard of money which was too good for its citizens. The honor and credit of the United States can never be too high to accord with the principles of the Democracy of New-Jersey. We are, therefore, opposed to all sorts of legislation which will tend to discredit the honor of the Government, or which will do injury to the citizens.

Bryan Simply a Populist.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, (Dem.)

The nomination of Bryan, therefore, does not appeal to Democrats on the score of party regularity. In every other respect it is repugnant to all Democrats who believe in hard money and the other standard principles of their party. He is simply a Populist, standing upon a Populist platform. No good Democrat is bound to support him, and none can do so without violence to his conscience and his true political principles.

Our Country First.

From The Charleston (West Va.) Patriot, (Dem.)

We cannot consent to dishonoring this Republic. We cannot consent that the people, poor and rich alike, shall be plundered at the behest of the Tillmans, the Altgelds, and the other Anarchists who have put the knife to the heart of the Nation. We will wait until reason and honesty and loyalty to Democratic principles have regained their sway in the councils of Democracy. Until then we will stand outside, patiently looking for the dawning of a grander era, when men will know what are the true principles of the Democratic faith, and, knowing, will follow them. Our country first!

Why Should Sound-Money Men Support Him?

From The Trenton (N. J.) Free American, (Dem.)

Who can blame any sound-money Democrat for refusing to support the platform and the nominees of the Chicago Convention when the candidate himself has within a year refused to say whether he would himself support the nominee of the convention, and who, as every one who knows his views believes, would have repudiated it had a sound-money plank been adopted?

The Altgeld Plank.

From The St. Louis Anzeiger des Westerns, (Dem.)

A contemptible piece of demagogy is the "Altgeld plank," in which the Cleveland Administration is repro

LOCAL CLUBS IN LINE

MANY WHEELMEN TO GO TO LONG BRANCH FOR THE PARADE.

Costly Floral Decorations to be Seen on the Wheels—The Paraders and Judges to be Dined—Another Prize, a One-Hundred-Dollar Bicycle, to Go to the Woman Making the Best Appearance on a Combination Tandem.

Over 1,000 cyclists will make the trip to Long Branch from this city to-morrow to take part in the parade which has been arranged by the Summer colonists living along that section of the Jersey coast. Three special trains on the Central Railroad will carry the wheelmen to the seaside resort, the last leaving Jersey City at 1:30 o'clock. The parade will probably move at 3:30 o'clock.

Newark, Trenton, Asbury Park, and other places in Jersey will be represented in the parade, and individuals from all points within a radius of 150 miles will ride in the division for the great unattached.

In the matter of decorations, this parade will probably outshine all previous efforts. Flowers only will be used, and something original may be expected. The big florists of this city have been consulted by many for designs. One intending participant has made arrangements for decorations that will cost him $150.

Some of the leading clubs in Greater New-York that will take part are the Harlem Wheelmen, Excelsior Cycle Club, Riverside Wheelmen, Telegram Wheelmen, Century Wheelmen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Olympic Bicycle Club, Indian Bicycle Club, and the Paramount Wheelmen. The Vim Bicycle Club and the Essex County Wheelmen will go from Newark. The Yonkers Bicycle Club will also go down, as also will the bicycle companies of the Eighth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments.

Arrangements have been made to dine the participants in the parade, and a banquet will be given to the judges and invited guests. These will view the procession from a stand built for the purpose on the West End Hotel grounds.

The headquarters of the Grand Marshal will be at the Casino, in Norward Park, from which point the parade will move. The route over which the pedalers will ride will be about eight miles in length.

Another prize has been added to the already large list. It is a one-hundred-dollar bicycle, which will go to the woman on a combination tandem having the most attractive costume.

The house decorations along the route of the parade will, it is expected, be very elaborate. The orchestras of the different hotels will provide music while the paraders are passing.

MARTIN IN GREAT FORM.

The American Cyclist Very Successful in the Antipodes.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 16.—The following Australian sporting advices have been received here:

Lively times are being experienced in cycling circles in New South Wales and Queensland, Martin, the American cyclist, having landed five firsts and one second at recent colonial meetings. At the Paramatta (New South Wales) meeting he won the Autumn Handicap (one mile) from scratch. The pace was warm from the start. Meadham (55 yards) and O'Brien (40 yards) hung on to the American in this event, but the latter wore them down, and was then tackled by McComb, (40 yards.) Martin won by a wheel, all out, after a fine finish. The time, 2:19 3-5, is a record for the Paramatta track.

In the international scratch race Martin landed his wheel in first place in 2:57.

In the Paramatta Wheel Race, distance two miles, the American won his heat in 4:53, but failed to get placed in the final, which was captured by Stapleton (240 yards) in 4:42½.

At the Brisbane (Queensland) track a large gathering was in attendance, the chief attraction being Martin, who made a very good display, winning three events, besides getting a second place. He captured the mile international scratch event in 2:17 3-5, the one-mile handicap in 2:22, and the five-mile international scratch race in 12:41. The American was scratch man in the half-mile handicap, which was won by Walne (55 yards) in 1:00 3-5. Martin being defeated for first place by a few feet. Simpson, the Paramatta rider, lodged a protest charge before the Racing Board of pacing Martin in the wheel race. He denied the charge, and Martin also repudiated the allegation that pacing arrangements had been made. The board, however, decided to suspend Simpson for three months.

The twenty-mile road race at Goulburn was won by S. Williamson 40 yards. Seventeen men started. The winner covered the distance in 1 hour and 58 minutes.

According to the computation made by the League of Victoria Wheelmen, over $80,000 was given in prize money last season. Of this Martin secured a large part.

In view of the way things are booming in cycling circles in the antipodes it is more than likely that at least half a dozen of the first-class English and American riders will visit the colonies next season. It is proposed that the colonies should federate and form an international council, and that a circuit be arranged, taking all risks and profits, and that the council should bring out a team of English, American and Continental riders.

CYCLE RACES AT SARATOGA.

Amateurs Make Good Time over the Track at Woodlawn Oval.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16.—The most successful bicycle meet of the season here was held this afternoon on Woodlawn Oval, under the auspices of the Saratoga Quill Club. The attendance was upward of 5,000, and the track exceedingly fast. The meet brought out a field of forty of the speediest amateurs in the State, and every race was run on its merits.

A feature of the afternoon was the lowering of the world's record of 2:29 1-5, for one-mile paced with hands off, by T. W. Palmer of Rome in 2:16 3-5. A match race of one mile, best two in three heats, between A. J. Latham, Saratoga County champion for one mile, and J. W. Brown, Saratoga County champion at one-half and five miles, was won by Brown; best time, 2:06. Summary of the events:

One-Mile, Novice.—P. C. Stevenson, Schenectady, won; J. G. Malone, Albany, second. Time—2:54 3-5.

One-Mile, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Fred Fisher, Syracuse, (40 yards;) J. F. Barry, Syracuse, (scratch,) second; F. Baron Stowe, Conway, Mass., (30 yards,) third. Time—2:25.

Two-Mile Lap.—T. B. Stowe, (14 points,) won; C. T. Earl, Brooklyn, (8 points,) second; J. F. Barry, Syracuse, (6 points,) third. Time—5:11 3-5.

Half-Mile, Open.—Final Heat—Won by B. T. Allen, Brooklyn; O. H. Monroe, Cohoes, second. Time—1:11 2-5.

One-Mile Tandem, (Time Limit 2:20.)—Won by F. W. Palmer and mate, Rome; C. H. Hawkins and mate, Saratoga Springs, second. Time—2:15 1-5

Cyclers to Race at Bayonne.

The Arcanum Wheelmen of Jersey City have arranged a race meeting to take place on the Hudson Boulevard, at Bayonne, to-morrow. The entries and events are as follows:

C. Spatchil, Vigilant F. C., one mile; H. S. Winterhalter, Bayonne Y. M. A., one, two, and five mile; A. G. Eyre, Fourth Regiment A. A., one mile; H. St. John, Vigilant F. C., one and two mile; E. M. Smith, Niantic W., one-half, two, and five mile; H. Clark, unattached, five mile; W. Darmer, one-half, one, two, and five mile; William McIlvred, Clio, one-half, one, and five mile; Leo Reed, Vincent W., one and two mile, and the following Arcanum pedal pushers: J. H. Livingston, W. C. Roome, Bert J. Walker, J. J. Jasper, and George Seitz, all events; J. Korb and Fred Korb, one and five mile; W. H. Livingston and F. Lumbreyer, one mile; B. Yeardsley, one-half and one mile; J. R. Harrison, two and five mile; H. Waller, one-half, one, two, and five mile.

Two-mile Tandem Race—J. H. Livingston and George Seitz, Walter Roome and James Jasper.

Wheelmen and Horsemen to Parade.

It is very likely that horsemen as well as cyclers will ride in the great parade to be held in Brooklyn in October in celebration of the opening of Glenmore Avenue. It has been decided to invite horsemen to co-operate with the Good Roads Association in the arrangements, and this will undoubtedly result in a joint parade. The improved avenue will be as useful to one as the other, hence the proposition to have both celebrate together. A women's division will probably be arranged, and decorated wheels will be allowed in the line.

Harrison Was Declared Eligible.

The protest against James Harrison of the Huguenot Wheelmen of New-Rochelle, who competed in the relay team race in Westchester County last Saturday, winning for his club the first prize, will not stand. It was declared in the protest that Harrison was not a member of his club on June 1, which would be sufficient cause for his disqualification. Harrison's application for membership had been sent to the club several weeks prior to that date, and but for the unintentional neglect of the Secretary he would have been a member at that time. This fact was stated to the gentlemen having charge of the race, and it was agreed to declare Harrison eligible to compete.

Schuessler Makes the Best Time.

Commissioner Andrews, accompanied by his secretary, Albert Robertson, journeyed to the bicycle track at Manhattan Beach yesterday morning with seven men from the bicycle squad to select a team to represent New-York in the team race at Manhattan Beach on the 25th inst. Mr. Andrews found it a hard matter to pick the fastest men, and left the selection to Trainer McCue, who has charge of the track. McCue will have the men before him to-day, and will announce the names of the patrolmen who will be entered in the race. In the mile trial heats Schuessler made the best time, 2:23; McKay did the distance in 2:28; Brown, 2:30; Neggesmith, 2:31; Reilly, 2:32; Gilles, 2:33, and Remington, 2:41. Then a three-mile race, in which each man took turns at pacing, was run off in the fast time of 7:48, Schuessler winning by half a lap. The other men finished as follows: McKay, Brown, Remington, Neggesmith, Reilly, and Gilles. James Donoghue of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, a brother of Joseph Donoghue, the champion skater, fell from his wheel and injured his leg a few nights ago, and was unable to participate in the trials.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The instructors of Prof. Johnson's cycle academy have accepted the challenge of the instructors of the Majestic academy for a two-mile race. The trial heats will take place at Madison Square Garden this evening at 10:30 o'clock. The finals will be decided to-morrow evening.

—Next Sunday the club run of the Century Wheelmen will be to Belleville, N. J., (27 miles,) instead of Port Chester, (66 miles,) as scheduled. The change is made because the members will be late in returning from the Long Branch parade on Saturday.

—Fort Schuyler will be the destination of the participants in the Morris Wheelmen's "ladies' run" to-morrow afternoon. The start will be made from the clubhouse, in East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, at 1:30 o'clock.

—Adolph Oatman will try for the Manhattan Bicycle Club's "'95 officers' trophy," at the Manhattan Beach track, this afternoon. Kerr and Weinmann will do the pacing.

Mass Celebrated at Dunwoodie.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 16.—The first mass in the new Catholic seminary at Dunwoodie was celebrated at 6 o'clock this morning by Archbishop Corrigan of New-York. He came up from the city last evening and spent the night in the seminary. After the mass the sisters' chapel was dedicated. A second mass was then celebrated by the Rev. J. M. Connelly, a third by the Rev. Father Livingston, and a fourth by Father Wakeman, the Treasurer of the seminary. After the masses the sisters' house was blessed. To-morrow, Saturday, and Sunday will be cathedral days. There was a crowd of Catholic priests and spectators present during the services.

Fire in an Infant Asylum.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 16.—A fire occurred in the boiler house of the New-York Infant Asylum, on the White Plains Road, today, at 1 o'clock P. M. The damage to the room and boilers will not exceed $1,000. In the large cottages about the engine house are over 500 babies. The asylum has fire apparatus and a fire corps, and when the Mount Vernon Fire Department reached the place, the fire was under control. It was not necessary to move any of the children from the buildings.

The "Bertillon System" School.

SING SING, N. Y., July 16.—Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop's school of instruction for teaching the heads of the penal institutions the Bertillon system of identification had an all-day session to-day. Representatives from every prison in the State were present. The morning was devoted to points on photographing and the afternoon to general observations. The eye will be discussed at to-morrow's session.

Andrew Carnegie's Annual Gift.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 16.—A check for $1,000 has been received by the Oyster Bay Free Library from Andrew Carnegie. He gave a similar amount last year.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

STOCK TAKING SALE.

We take our annual inventory August 1st. To close out our second-hand wheels before that time we will sell to first comers

100 Second Hand Wheels

AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

These Wheels are of the various high grade makes, taken by us in exchange. Many of them have been very little ridden, and all are in excellent condition.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

50— '95 Pierce Men's Wheels and Queen City Juveniles,

At greatly reduced prices, to close out by August 1st.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES. Best makes, all new, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, etc., at One-half Price.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Estab. 1865.

105 Chambers St. Uptown Store, Broadway and 40th St.

Friday and Saturday's SPECIAL SACRIFICE SALE

150 pairs Shoes, 98c. Made to sell at $3.00. Good for Tennis or Bicycle use.

75 Outing Coats, 98c. Reduced from $5.00. Small sizes only.

Last 150 of those $8.00 Bicycle Suits left, to go at..... 3.98

Golf and Tramping Suits, just the thing for vacations, were $20 11.25

1,000 pairs $2.00 Duck Trousers, Not more than 2 prs. to one customer, .75

100 pairs Fine English Serge Trousers, reduced from $8.00, 3.00

A few Coats, same price.

18 dozen Heather Mixtures Golf-Bicycle Hose, reduced from $1.00, .48

A new lot of our popular Golf-Bicycle Suits, were $15.00... 8.75

15 dozen latest style Footless Hose, fancy tops, reduced from $1.00... .48

87 dozen Two-Piece Bathing Suits, Black or Navy..... .83

A.G. SPALDING & BROS., 126-130 Nassau St.

A.—

Columbia Bicycles

$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

Worth paying $100 for the satisfaction a Columbia gives.

POPE MFG. CO. 12 Warren Street.

METROPOLITAN BICYCLING CO. Boulevard and 60th St.

FIFTH AVENUE SALESROOM 306 Fifth Ave. (near 31st St.)

Columbia Bicycles

SALESROOM

306 FIFTH AVE. (Near 31st St.)

HARTFORDS, $50 TO $70.

TANDEMS AND TRICYCLES, $150.

REPAIRING AND RENTING.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.

Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

BY COOL BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

The Prospect House Filling with Guests—Latest Arrivals.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y., July 16.—The present season at the Prospect House is pronounced the most successful which the hotel has enjoyed in many years. Large numbers of guests are arriving daily, and the hotel is rapidly filling up. The hotel and its surroundings have never been more delightful than at the present time. The weather has been agreeable, cool nights succeeding fair and pleasant days, with just enough rain to keep the carriage roads in excellent condition.

The route from North Creek to the Prospect House is in fine shape, and newly arrived guests regard the drive to the hotel as very enjoyable. The forms of entertainment at this place are varied, affording enjoyment alike to the enthusiastic sportsman and to the guests who desire the more conventional forms of Summer hotel life.

Among recent arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Mrs. A. Veith, Miss Laura Pictou, Judge Hall and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Severance, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wooster, Mr. and Mrs. F. Beck, Miss Beck, Mrs. A. Bussing, the Misses Bussing, Robert Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Remington, T. C. Coleman, J. W. Lorge, Ezra P. Mills, Charles E. Bentley, Miss Bentley, Mrs. R. Walter Wetthelmer, and Mrs. Thomas Peck of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Pane, W. H. Eisenbrey, and M. Macpherson Willbank of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles Gambrill, Miss Spencer, Miss Hollingsworth, and Mrs. Leslie H. Buckler and family of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Johnson and Charles F. Peirce of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moore of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Van Nostrand of Orange, N. J.; Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. R. H. Talcott, Thomas Hun, and T. N. Smith of Albany.

William R. Weed, W. W. Armstrong, Thomas H. Wagstaff, J. W. Pond, and Edward Thompson of the New-York Legislative and State Forest Commission are also at the Prospect.

IS IN PROSPEROUS CONDITION.

Furniture Association Finishes Its Convention.

The Furniture Association of the United States yesterday completed its fourth annual convention, which was held at the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. There were seventy-five delegates from various cities.

President Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, in his annual address, said the association had made great progress during the year, especially in New-York and vicinity.

The Secretary and Treasurer made their reports, and these were followed by addresses by J. H. Cowperthwait, President of the New-York Furniture Association, and C. H. Medicus, President of the New-York Furniture Exchange, who welcomed all the delegates.

The following officers were then elected: President—Alexander H. Revell of Chicago; First Vice President—J. Howard Cowperthwait of New-York; Second Vice President—Anthony Cook of Cincinnati; Secretary—Meyer S. Emrich of Chicago; Executive Committee—M. A. Hayman of Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. F. Doherty of New-York, M. M. Mulvihill of St. Louis, J. Stottenborg of Cincinnati, Edward Hood of Jersey City, E. W. Lynch of Worcester, Mass.; Simon Fish of Chicago.

The next annual convention will be held at Grand Rapids.

The Colorado Floated.

The Mallory Line steamship Colorado was yesterday morning pulled off the west bank in the lower bay, where she was beached Tuesday, after collision with a mud scow. She was to have been placed in dry dock, but owing to the low tide, which prevented her going over the sill, laden still with cargo, she was again beached in the mud off Red Hook to guard against the possibility of her sinking in deep water, through the giving way of the temporary cover over the hole in her side. She will be placed in dry dock to-day.

Hay Fever and Rose Colds are easier prevented than cured. "Hyomei" will prevent AND cure if used in time.

The Australian "Dry-Air" Treatment

is not a "fancy" name. It has a vital significance to any one afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption. Vapor or spray inhalants condense in the throat—never reach the seat of trouble: Dry-air inhaled through

Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, $1.00,

reaches the minutest air-cells and is as pure and dry as on a mountain top 5,000 feet high, with the medicinal properties of this new and wonderful scientific discovery.

"CURES BY INHALATION."

Deer Park Parsonage, BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7, 1895.

The Pocket Inhaler came last Friday morning. Mrs. Honey had been suffering severely for three weeks daily with Asthma. As soon as the inhaler came, she began using it, and after a few inhalations, the Asthma ceased, and now, Tuesday, it has not returned. She has had this trouble since she was seven years old, and is now forty. We have spent hundreds of dollars in search of relief, purchasing everything we saw advertised. When you consider all this, I think it is a most remarkable thing that *once using the Inhaler* should remove the trouble entirely. Rev. GEORGE H. HONEY.

Don't let your druggist sell you a substitute. It's the only thing of the kind on the market. Any *first-class druggist* will get it for you if not in his stock. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Call for free consultatation,

R. T. BOOTH,

23 East 20th St., New York.

Hyomei Balm cures all skin diseases. 25 cents.

Connecticut Naval Reserves Home.

GARDINER'S ISLAND, July 16.—The Connecticut Naval Reserves broke camp to-day and left for home on the Cincinnati. The dispatch boat Dolphin left yesterday for Washington, having on board Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo and Lieut. Niblack.

Drank Ice Water and Dropped Dead.

Patrick Foye, an employe in the mailroom in the Long Island Railroad Station, in Long Island City, dropped dead yesterday. He complained of the heat Tuesday and Wednesday, and yesterday took a drink of ice water while overheated. He died instantly.

The Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 16.—Wool continues extremely dull and the sales of the week of all kinds are only 753,000 lb. Prices, while showing little change, are weak and in favor of the buyers, as large lots could only be sold at concessions. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are dull at 18c for XX, and above, 17c for XX, 16c for X, and 18@19c for No. 1 and delaine. Michigan X is nominal at 14@15c, and No. 1 and delaine at 17@18c. Unwashed Ohio is in steady demand at 11@12½c, and Michigan at 10c, all for fine. Medium unwashed sold at 15c per lb. Territory and similar wools are quiet and selling in small lots at from 7@11c per lb, with the scoured cost 28@30c for fine and fine medium. Texas wool sold at 7½c for Fall and 8@11c for Spring, the scoured cost being 25c for the former and about 30c for the latter. Spring California sold in small way at 30c per lb. Unwashed combing steady at 14@15c per lb. Pulled wools have been quiet at 18@21c for superior. Australia and other foreign wools are steady and selling in a moderate way.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Straits of Dover, (letters must be directed "per Straits of Dover.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Ireland, (letters must be directed "per Ireland.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tuxpan, Frontera, and Tuxcatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 18 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 10, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.

FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

Furnessia .....July 18 | Anchoria .....Aug. 8
Circassia .....July 25 | Ethiopia.....Aug. 15

Cabin, $45, Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $24.50.

S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5 and Oct. 10. Cabin, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, July 18, 10 AM | Etruria, Aug. 8, 1 PM
Umbria, July 25, 2 PM | Campania, Aug. 15, 9 AM
Lucania, Aug. 1, 10 AM | Umbria, Aug. 22, noon

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday. (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.

Trave, Tu., Jy 21, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Jy 28, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Aug. 18 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Aug. 8, 10 AM

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, July 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Aug. 22, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 8, 10 AM | Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New-York to Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris & Hamburg

F. Bismarck, Jy 23, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 13, 7 AM
Normannia, Ag. 6, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Ag. 20, 10 AM

I. Cab., $75 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.

PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 6½ h.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....July 22 | PARIS.....Aug. 5
BERLIN, July 22, Noon | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 12
NEW-YORK ...July 29 | ST. PAUL.....Aug. 19

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Berlin, July 22, Noon Friesland, Aug. 5, noon
Noordland, July 29, Noon Kensington, Ag. 12, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle, Sat., July 18, 6 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., July 25, 11 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, July 22, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon
Adriatic, July 29, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon

To Queenstown and Liverpool. Steerage, $25 and upward.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE

for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:

S. S. MAASDAM Saturday, July 18, 10:00 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM Sat., July 25, 10:00 A. M.

First cabin, $45-50; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

DORIC .....July 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....July 30, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 26, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA....Aug. 3; Oct. 12; Jan. 4
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Aug. 24; Nov. 9; Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF CHINA....Sept. 14; Dec. 7; Mch. 1

TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA

WARRIMOO, Aug. 8. MIOWERA, Sept. 8.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

Panama Rail Road Steamship Line.

FORMERLY Columbian Line.

THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.

ALIANCA, Jy 20, noon. ADVANCE, Jy 30, noon.

For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.

JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

ALGONQUIN.....Friday, July 17
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, July 21
IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 24

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 and 7 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY," Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex 8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Point Dock with trains for Catskill Mountain points and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska; at Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. resorts. The usual connections at Po'keepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains. Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Co., and other principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore Points.

HOUSE SERVICE. Steamers PRISCILLA, PURITAN, PLYMOUTH, and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., at 6:30 P. M., week days and Sundays, for Fall River direct, connecting express train due Boston 7:00 A. M. This steamer touches at Newport Monday mornings only at 3:15.

6:30 P. M., week days only, for Newport and Fall River, due Newport 4:00 A. M., due Newport 5:45 A. M., due Fall River 7:00 A. M., connecting express train due Boston 8:30 A. M.

Address, with 2c. postage, P. O. Box 452, N. Y. City, for folder containing full time table and list of Summer literature.

PROVIDENCE LINE

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36, N. R., daily at 6 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

BOSTON, WORCESTER, Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts, VIA NORWICH LINE.

Steamers CITY OF LOWELL & CITY OF WORCESTER leave Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M., except Sunday.

FINE ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers leave foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodation for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)

Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15; Sat's, 1:45 P. M. Leaves West 22d St. 3:30; Sat's, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW-HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, KINGSTON.

SARATOGA EXCURSION $4.50.

(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; TROY, $2.50; EXCURSION.) TROY BOATS City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturdays, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

Otis Elevating Railway, Catskill Mountains,

SHORTEST, QUICKEST, and most Direct

BAD DAY FOR THE BACKERS

BUT TWO FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL AT THE AQUEDUCT RACES.

Ameer and Septour Were the Only Choices of the Talent That Managed to Get the Money—Doggett Rode Three of the Winners, Sir Francis, Septour, and Takanassee—Layers of the Odds Get Some of the Money.

Backers of the favorites had a hard time of it at the Aqueduct races yesterday, but two of them—Ameer and Septour—rewarding the men who pinned their faith to them. It was the first day since the meeting opened that the layers of the odds have had an inning, and yesterday they managed to get back quite a bit of the cash they have been paying out to backers.

Sannie and Ellerdie were pitched on as good things for the opening dash of five furlongs for two-year-olds, but both had apparently left their speed in the stables, so that the layers profited largely because of the faith of the plungers in one or the other of the pair. Ellerdie got well away in front, and opened up a big lead on her field. But she quit badly in the stretch, and gave Brighton—who had run out and lost a lot of ground on the turn—a chance to catch her, pass her, and win by a length and a half, while Nay Nay beat the Appleby filly for the second money.

Sir Francis bowled over the favorite for the second race, Charade, with hardly an effort, winning all the way and very easily.

Ameer came to the front for the backers of the favorites in the third race, winning his race as easily as Sir Francis had won in the previous event, but in different style. Medica led until the horses had made the trip around the turn and well into the stretch. Then she gave it up, and Ameer went to the front and won by a couple of lengths in a gallop.

Doggett had his second winning mount of the afternoon on Septour, the favorite in the mile dash. Septour pulled up so lame in his last race that it looked as if he would not be able to race again in several days. He showed no sign of lameness yesterday, ran easily, and won in a big gallop.

Lady Mottle, at 6 to 1 in the betting, won the first of the two races for maiden two-year-old fillies, for which Margaret Roth, with Sims in the saddle, was the favorite. She never cut any figure in the race, Lady Mottle winning handily, with Myrtle L. and Maude Adams making a hot fight for the second money, which the former finally got by the narrowest possible margin.

Telegram, a 10-to-1 shot, made a runaway affair of the sixth race, leading all the way and winning, pulled up to a canter, by a good half dozen lengths. The fight for the place was a hot one, Restraint, One—the favorite in the betting—and Nick Johnson finishing heads apart in the order named.

The little ponylike daughter of Salvator and Firenzi, Pearl V., was made the favorite for the last race, another half-mile dash for two-year-old maiden fillies. But not even Taral could make her win, she failing to be in the hunt at any part of the race. Takanassee, with Doggett up, ran in front all the way, and won by three lengths from Sunny Slope, who came strong enough at the finish to beat Woodbird out of the second money. This was Doggett's third winning mount of the afternoon.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year olds. Time—1:03.

1—Brighton, A. Lakeland's ch. g., by Forester—Excellent, 100 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.. .....(H. Harris)

2—Nay Nay, Brookdale Stable's b. f., 95, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(E. Miller)

3—Ellerdie, L. O. Appleby's b. f., 95, 3 to 1.. .....(Hirsch)

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

Sannie, 98, 8 to 5, (Keefe;) Joe Cuttey, 98, 100 to 7, (Noonan,) and Sister Beatrice, 95, 10 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile, handicap. Time—1:42½.

1—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. g., 6 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Thora, 100 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)

2—Charade, Belwood Stable's b. h., 8, 108, 4 to 5 and out.....(Ballard)

3—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., 3, 85, 20 to 1.. .....(Powers)

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Volley, 3, 97½, 3 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, for three-year olds and upward; selling allowances. Time—1:16.

1—Ameer, J. Kneale's ch. h., 6 years, by Kingston-Jewelry, 108 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.. .....(Hamilton)

2—Medica, Sensation Stable's b. f., 3, 88, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Hirsch)

3—Pay or Play, J. P. Dawes's br. h., 5, 106, 8 to 1.....(Bergen)

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Hurlingham, 5, 104, 30 to 1, (Keefe,) and Tenderness, 3, 88, 4 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, for three-year-olds. Time—1:44.

1—Septour, R. Boyle's br. c., by Oxlip-Stefanette, 108 pounds, 9 to 10.....(Doggett)

2—Defender, F. O. Burridge's ch. c., 107, 8 to 5..

3—Lambent, M. Clancy & Co.'s br. f., 107, 6 to 1. .....(Sims)

Won by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile, for maiden two-year-old fillies. Time—0:50.

1—Lady Mottle, G. M. Miner's ch. f., by Fitz James-Mottle, 110 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.. .....(H. Lewis)

2—Myrtle L., S. G. Loud's b. f., 110, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Keefe)

3—Maud Adams, J. McLaughlin's br. f., 110, 8 to 1.....(Coyle)

Won by a length; a nose between second and third.

Margaret Roth, 110, 7 to 10, (Sims;) Mafia, 110, 6 to 1, (Hill;) Agnes Himyar, 110, 10 to 1, (Bergen;) Ella Harold, 110, 8 to 1, (Ballard;) Bicycle Girl, 110, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Himyanic, 110, 12 to 1, (Walker,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; non-winners in 1895 or 1896. Time—1:44¾.

1—Telegram, Sensation Stable's br. c., 3 years, by Inspector B.-Lee Bells, 91 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hirsch)

2—Restraint, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 6, 99, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Keefe)

3—One, J. Hynes's b. g., 6, 107, 7 to 10....(Sims)

Won by six lengths; a head between second and third.

Nick Johnson, 3, 106, 3 to 1, (Bergen;) Connemaugh, 3, 84, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Eno, 5, 106, 10 to 1, (Gardner,) and Bank Cashier, 3, 94, 30 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—One-half mile, for maiden two-year-old fillies. Time—0:49¾.

1—Takanassee, Kensico Stable's ch. f., by Iroquois-Babee, 110 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Doggett)

2—Sunny Slope, J. Dunn's ch. f., 110, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(H. Lewis)

3—Woodbird, E. R. Sanford's ch. f., 110, 30 to 1.. .....(Sheedy)

Won by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

Olivia L., 110, 15 to 1, (H. Harris;) Minneopa, 110, 6 to 1, (Clayton;) Pearl V., 112, 9 to 5, (Taral;) Susie Noonan, 110, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Yeidis, 110, 30 to 1, (Keefe,) and Otto Chance, 110, 30 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Motorman, 108 pounds; Sir Moltke, 108; Sandal, 108; Favo, 105; Contractor, 104; Brave Lad, 102; Mahoney, 102; Donny, 101; Margaret Roth, 101; Valeriana, 101; L. B., 97; American Girl, 95.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Marshall, 107 pounds; Captain T., 107; Eclipse, 106; Truepenny, 103; Mirage, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Illusion, 116 pounds; Knight, 112; Premier, 106; Kennebunk, 104; Mrs. Stuart, 103; Emotional, 95; Inheritance, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Defender, 109 pounds; Pearl Song, 108; Pickpocket, 106; Rama, 107; Buckeye, 103; Kalliroe, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Slow Poke, 108 pounds; Successful, 107; Lady Loorain, 100; Edna D., 100; Florean, 99; Sparkler, 97.

SIXTH RACE—One mile. Volley, 107 pounds; King T., 104; Maple Prince, 102; The Native, 102; Balmaghie, 102; Premier, 102; Lady Greenway, 97.

TROTTING AT SAGINAW.

Ivanhoe Wins the Merchants Stakes After a Brush with Mocking Boy.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 16.—Charming weather and increased attendance marked the third day of the Grand Circuit races. Three events were scheduled, but the 2:06 pace was not reached owing to the big fields and badly split heats in the other races. Ivanhoe was favorite in the 2:35 pace, and took the first two heats handily. He was challenged by Mocking Boy in the third and beaten out in a close drive in the stretch. Mocking Boy then took the fourth and everybody lodged who could. Geers had it to suit until half way up the stretch, when Mocking Boy made a bad break and Ivanhoe beat him to the wire. Thirteen starters appeared for the 2:20 trot, with Little Jim favorite. He took the first heat, but was constantly in the air afterward and barely escaped the last in the fourth. Derby Princess won the last three heats, reducing her record two seconds in the second. Summaries:

2:35 Class, Pacing.—Merchants' Stake, $1,000.

Ivanhoe, blk. h., by Norwood Wilkes. (McLean)	1	1	2	2	1	1
Mocking Boy, ch. h., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	5	4	1	1	2	2
Mrs. Jo, b. m., by Lord Eldon, (Starr)	2	3	3	4	4	3
Prince Ananias, b. h., by Almeda Wilkes, (Ellick)	4	5	4	3	3	4
Redding, b. m., (Bocock)	3	2	5	dr		
L. C. L., ch. m., (McKay)	6	dis				
Enganta, b. m., (McLaughlin)	dis					
Florence C., b. m., (Degnon)	dis					

Time—2:16½; 2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:17; 2:16.

2:20 Class, Trotting—Purse, $600.

Derby Princess, blk. f., by Charles Derby, (Saunder)	10	1	1	1		
Little Jim, b. g., by Wildbrino, (Pierce)	1	2	7	9		
Satin Slippers, blk m., by Delancy (McKay)	2	3	2	2		
Edmonia, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Owens)	3	4	5	3		
Strathberry, b. h., (Dickerson)	13	5	3	5		
Nellie Allison, b. m., (McLaughlin)	7	12	4	4		
Billy Post br. g., (Bocock)	4	13	11	dr		
Lillian S., ch. m., (Schott)	5	10	8	7		
Almontine, b. m., (Grady)	6	9	6	6		
Coral Queen, gr. m., (McCarthy)	9	6	dr			
Loretta B., b. m., (Cowman)	12	7	10	10		
Forester, gr. g., (Zimmer)	8	11	12	8		
Ernestine, b. m., (Owens)	dis					
Tipseco, br. h., (Chappell)	11	8	9	11		

Time—2:17½; 2:18¾; 2:16½; 2:15.

Racing at Newmarket.

LONDON, July 16.—Hugh Penny was the only American horse to carry colors at the Newmarket meeting to-day. He ran unplaced in a five-furlong handicap, won by Charles Archer's Wheatfield.

Leopold de Rothschild's Goletta, by Galopin-Biserta, won the Chesterfield Stakes for two-year-olds, and J. Houldsworth's colt, Coylton won the Midsummer Plate for three-year-olds at a mile.

NEW-YORK'S POOR PLAY.

Failed to Support Sullivan and Lost to the Louisvilles.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Louisville, 12; New-York, 7.
Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 7; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 3.
Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 0.
Chicago, 17; Washington, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	53	24	.688
Baltimore	47	24	.662
Cleveland	46	24	.657
Boston	41	31	.569
Chicago	43	36	.544
Pittsburg	38	34	.528
Brooklyn	35	39	.473
Philadelphia	35	39	.473
Washington	31	37	.456
New-York	29	41	.414
St. Louis	20	55	.267
Louisville	17	51	.250

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Louisville defeated New-York to-day in an uninteresting game. The support of Sullivan was very ragged. Left Fielder Stafford was hit on the hand by a pitched ball and will be out of the game for some time.

Score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
VanH'ren, cf	2	1	4	0	0	Crooks, 2b	2	2	1	5	1
G. Davis, 3b	0	2	1	0	1	Clarke, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	2	2	0	0	McCreery, rf	3	2	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	Rogers, 1b	3	3	11	2	0
Stafford, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Holmes, cf	3	0	2	0	0
H. Davis, lf	0	1	1	0	3	Warner, c	1	0	3	4	1
W. Clark, 1b	1	1	9	0	2	Clingman, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Con'ton, ss	0	0	2	3	2	Nicklin, ss	1	0	2	1	1
Farrell, c	0	2	1	3	1	0	Fraser, p	0	0	3	2	0
Sullivan, p	1	2	0	5	0						
Total	7	10	24	10	7	Total	12	9	27	14	4

New-York	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	—7
Louisville	0	0	1	2	0	0	6	3	..	—12

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Louisville, 4. First base by errors—New-York, 3; Louisville, 5. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Louisville, 6. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 6; off Fraser, 4. Struck out—By Sullivan, 2; by Fraser, 3. Three-base hits—Rogers, Tiernan. Sacrifice hit—Warner. Stolen bases—Nicklin, Clingman, McCreery, Crooks, Rogers. Double play—Connaughton and Clark. Hit by pitcher—By Sullivan, 1. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

A GAME FOR BROOKLYN.

St. Louis Players Could Not Bat Pitcher Payne and Fielded Poorly.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Pitcher Payne of the Brooklyns had the Browns beaten from the start to-day, and would have shut them out but for a bad throw by Daly in the eighth inning, when Turner came home with an unearned run. Donahue was hit freely and had weak support.

The fielding by both sides was poor, errors abounded, and the game was listless and without special features. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Douglas, lf	0	2	3	1	0	Jones, rf	0	2	4	0	0
Sullivan, 2b	0	0	1	1	1	Griffin, cf	2	1	3	0	0
Turner, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Anders'n lf	0	1	0	0	0
Connor, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Shindle, 3b	1	0	1	4	1
Parrott, c	0	0	5	0	0	Corc'n, ss	1	1	3	5	1
Werrick, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	Lach'ce, 1b	1	2	8	0	1
Cross, ss	0	0	2	0	2	Daly, 2b	0	2	1	5	4
Murphy, c	0	0	5	1	0	Grim, c	0	0	4	3	0
Donahue, p	0	2	0	1	0	Payne, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	1	9	27	7	4	Totals	7	12	27	15	4

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Brooklyn	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Daly, Grim. Three-base hits—Lachance, (2,) Turner. Sacrifice hits—Sullivan, Douglass, Payne. Stolen bases—Griffin, (2,) Grim, Jones, Daly. First base on balls—Off Payne, 1; off Donahue, 3. Hit by pitcher—Anderson. Struck out—By Donahue, 3; by Payne, 2. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	..	—7
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Boston, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 0; Boston, 3. Batteries—Cuppy and O'Meara; Stivetts and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Killen and Sugden; Gumbert and Grady. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	..	—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 0; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Dwyer and Peitz; McMahon and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	2	0	6	0	1	3	0	5	..	—17
Washington	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	—8

Base hits—Chicago, 17; Washington, 12. Errors—Chicago, 3; Washington, 4. Batteries—Terry and Donohue; King and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Baseball at Orange.

Next Saturday at Orange Oval the Orange Athletic Club baseball team will play the team of the Staten Island Cricket Club. The Staten Island team will be composed of ex-Harvard and Yale ball players who were famous in their respective positions. The team for this game will be the strongest ever turned out by the Cricket Club, and Neil Sullivan, ex-Harvard player, is bringing together the best possible college talent.

THE CLASSIFICATION CHANGED.

New-York Yacht Club Members Finally Settle the Question.

The fourth general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon at Beaver Street Delmonico's. There was not much business for the yachtsmen to transact and the meeting was a short one.

The amendment of the racing rules passed at the previous general meeting was brought up for final approval and was passed. It is an amendment to Rule 1, Section 3, and is as follows:

Class IV.—Not over 60 and over 51 feet racing length. Class V.—Not over 51 and over 43 feet racing length. Class VI.—Not over 43 feet and over 36 feet racing length. Class VII.—Not over 36 feet racing length.

The Regatta Committee announced that the steamer Sam Sloan had been chartered for club members and their guests, to be at the rendezvous of the fleet, at Glen Cove, on Monday, Aug. 2, and for the races for the Commodores Cups that day. The committee will issue its circular giving details of the squadron runs next week.

The following new members were elected: Leroy Taylor, Jr.; William H. Hampton, George G. Tyson, Lieut. M. A. Anderson, United States Navy; Paymaster Charles Webster Littlefield, United States Navy; Lieut. William Veazie Pratt, United States Navy; George R. Thorne, Francis Peabody Magoun, Augustus C. Tyler, Capt. R. D. Evans, United States Navy; Ensign H. K. Hines, United States Navy; G. K. Clarke, Jr.; Nathaniel L. Francis, Dr. George L. Peabody, John E. Wayland, George W. Merrihew, J. Langeloth, Thomas McCaleb, Lieut. Henry P. Huse, United States Navy; J. Joseph Albright, the Hon. George P. Andrews, Robert H. McCurdy, Frederick Berg, Jr.; J. Murray Mitchell, Past Assistant Engineer Martin Bevington, United States Navy; the Hon. Edward F. Cole, Charles Raoul Duval, Harry L. Kennedy, and James M. Hugart.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 16.—Passed East—Steam yachts Marion, N. Witherell; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Alicia, E. M. Flagler; Tonnette, Albert B. Hilton; Scythian, Miss E. De Forest Day; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Ava, Walter Ferguson; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Barracouta, Mrs. Sarah Drexel Fell, and Thetis, Gustavus Sidenberg. Schooner yacht Mon Reve, Edwin R. Baush, Jr. Sloop yacht Arrow, Edwin Oliver.

Passed West—Steam yachts Wanda, Harry S. Henry; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Vamoose, Frank T. Moorish, and Nakara, Charles A. Gould. Schooner yacht Alert, Commodore Clement A. Griscom, was launched from Hawkins's yard this morning, and left for New-York. Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan, was launched this afternoon from Piepgras's yard, and schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow, was hauled out to clean and paint.

Schooner yacht Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig, left this afternoon for Larchmont. Schooner yacht Colonia, Clarence A. Postley, came to anchor from Larchmont. Yawl Adele, A. L. Skinner, came to anchor this afternoon from Yonkers, N. Y.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Yachts Sailed Today—Steamers Kaiser A. E. Tower, and Judy of the New-York Yacht Club; schooners Quickstep, William G. Roelker, and Columbia, Mr. Judkins. Steam yacht Sapphire, James Stillman, arrived to-day.

Other Yachts at Anchor To-night—Steamers Chetolah, Bayard Thayer; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Gladys of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Resteless, Mr. Sibly; Black Pearl, Mr. Sheldon, and Fedelma, F. L. Osgood; schooners Una of the New-York Yacht Club, Laska, Joseph S. Watson; Glendevere, Robert B. Carpenter; Harbinger, Mr. Russell, and Puritan, William Barton Hopkins, and sloops Fredonia, Dwight Braman; Rover of the New-York Yacht Club, Verena, Mr. Carnegie, Pocahontas, Mr. Clark, and Regina.

Bits of Yachting News.

—During the Larchmont race week, commencing with the seventeenth annual regatta to-morrow and ending with an open regatta on Saturday, July 25, the ocean-going tug Edward Luckenback will be used as the judges' steamer and will leave the club landing every day (excepting Sunday, July 19, and Tuesday, July 21,) at 10:30 A. M. and will carry a limited number of members and guests. Tickets can be procured upon application at the office of the Regatta Committee in the clubhouses.

—Master F. F. Proctor, Jr., the sixteen-year-old son of the well-known music hall manager, sailed his catboat Caprice over the Larchmont course and captured the Anderson Cup, valued at $100, in a ten-mile handicap race, with twenty entries. His crew consisted of two lads of his own age, and he won over some of the most skillful veterans in the Horseshoe Harbor Club.

—The Newport Kat Boté Klub, through the influence and exertion of Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, has offered a purse of $200 for a local catboat race off Newport July 23. Working and fishing boats will be allowed to enter. The first prize will be $100; second, $50; third, $25, and fourth, $15.

—The seventeenth annual regatta of the Larchmont Club, scheduled to be sailed on July 4, was postponed on account of fog, and will be sailed on Saturday, July 18. Yachts entered for the annual regatta are requested to retain their numbers and instruction for use to-morrow.

—The yachts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will race for the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup to-morrow afternoon. This race is for yachts 50 feet racing length and under, sailing in a single class, and they will race over the clubhouse course.

—The Newporters have decided to have another illumination in honor of the New-York Yacht Club this year. It will take place on the night of Aug. 6.

WRENN IN GOOD FORM.

The ex-Champion Easily Wins from Whitman of Harvard at Tennis.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 16.—The best match of the Canadian tennis tournament to-day was that between R. D. Wrenn, ex-champion, and M. D. Whitman of Harvard. The latter beat Wrenn a few weeks ago, and this afternoon the betting was even that he would get a set from the ex-champion and 6 to 4 that he would win the match. Wrenn surprised the people by playing up in his old-time form, and returning everything in the court, and in spite of Whitman's fine smashes and hard pace, Wrenn won in three straight sets.

W. A. Boys, the Canadian, had a very hard-fought game with A. E. Wright, the veteran Newport crack, who captured the first set, but the Canadian's endurance and condition told in the next two, which he won. The same fate overtook R. V. Beach, another old Newport man, who took his first set from Beals Wright of Boston, but the boy's better condition tired the Newporter, and Wright captured the match in the next two sets.

The ladies made their first appearance to-day, Miss Moore, sister of the United States champion, defeating Miss St. John of St. Catharines, and Miss Kathleen Atkinson, sister of the ex-champion, beating Mrs. Burritt of Toronto. The handicaps advanced a stage.

Summary:

Open Singles.—Second Round—W. A. Boys, Barrie, Ontario, beat A. E. Wright, New-York, 5—7, 6—2, 6—0. E. P. Fischer, New-York, beat A. P. Hawes, Boston, 6—3, 6—7, 6—3. R. D. Wrenn beat M. D. Whitman, 6—2, 6—4. Beals Wright, Boston, beat R. V. Beach, New-Haven, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Handicap, Singles.—H. Wrenn (owe half of 40) beat C. A. Campbell, Toronto, (receive half of 15,) 6—3, 8—6. R. P. Davis, West Point, beat E. Osborne, Toronto, 6—2, 6—0. A. P. Hawes, Boston, beat Rapelica, Elmira, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3. Anderson, Toronto, beat Lay, Ottawa, 6—4, 7—5. A. N. MacDonald, Toronto, (receive half of 15,) beat R. H. Johnston, Toronto, (receive three-fourths of 15,) 6—4, 8—6. J. T. Walker, St. Louis, (scratch,) beat B. C. Rumsey, Buffalo, (receive three-fourths of 15,) 6—3, 6—3. A. E. Wright, New-York, (receive one-half of 15,) beat A. N. MacDonald, Toronto, (receive one-half of 15,) 6—2, 6—2. R. P. Davis beat B. Wright, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles.—Carlton and B. Wright beat Wagner and Rumsey, 6—2, 9—11, 6—2. Fischer and Whitman beat Lay and partner by default. Boys and Anderson beat Chaplin and Osborne, 6—3, 6—0. Bohel and Davis beat D. F. Davis and Walker, 6—2, 10—8.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss May Moore, Englewood, beat Miss St. John, St. Catharines, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Kathleen Atkinson, Brooklyn, beat Mrs. Burritt, Toronto, 6—2, 6—0.

For the Amateur Championships.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the Pastime Athletic Club, Bay Ridge Athletic Club, National Athletic Club, Rochester Athletic Club, and the Syracuse Athletic Club, have notified Chairman John J. Dixon that they will be represented at the coming championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which is to be held on the grounds of the New-Jersey Athletic Club has certainly a strong team, and from present indications this will be the most successful championship meeting ever held in this section of the country. Great rivalry exists between the different clubs as to the scoring of points, and it is predicted that the battle for first place will be between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and the Pastime Athletic Club. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club has certainly a strong team, and should win the most number of points. The New-Jersey Athletic Club and the Pastime Athletic Club, however, will make things very interesting, and it is rumored that the Pastime Athletic Club have several surprises they expect to spring at the meeting Aug. 1. The following are the events:

One hundred-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, three-mile run, one-mile walk, three-mile walk, two-mile safety bicycle, pole vault, for height, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing 16-pound hammer, throwing 56-pound weight for distance, putting 16-pound shot, 120-yard hurdle, 10 flights, 3 feet 6 inches high; 220-yard hurdle race, 10 flights, 2 feet 6 inches high.

Chairman Dixon has received from several clubs applications for reserved seats, and no doubt enough tickets will be sold in advance to pay all expenses. The committee expects the co-operation of every club in the Metropolitan Association, and if any club in the association cannot enter a team of athletes it is its duty to purchase tickets and help the committee along. Arrangements have been made with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey whereby all its trains will stop at the club station on the day of the games. Entries close July 25 with John J. Dixon, Chairman, 241 Broadway, New-York, or Post Office Box 611.

Visit of English Athletes Abandoned.

LONDON, July 16.—The intended visit of the English champion amateur athletes to the United States has been abandoned. E. C. Bredin, who, it was expected, would be the competitor of Charles Kilpatrick, the American crack sprinter, who holds the world's half-mile record, has resolved to cease running for the present at least. His ankle, which he sprained three months ago, has not improved, and the probabilities are that he may never regain his old form. Godfrey Shaw, the holder of the English record for 120-yard hurdle, made in the last championship games, has decided not to go to New-York, for private reasons, as he alleges, and Bacon and Bradley cannot go because of their having been disqualified by the Amateur Athletic Association.

St. George's A. C. Games.

The eighth annual games of the St. George's Athletic Club will be contested on their grounds in Weehawken, N. J., Saturday, July 25. The events, which are all open, are 100-yard run, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, and one-mile run; running high jumps, all handicap, and one-half-mile run; novice; two-mile bicycle race, novice. E. B. Bloss of the New-York Athletic Club will give an exhibition hop, step, and jump, for which event he holds the world's record. Entries close with John Damery, Secretary, July 18.

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NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

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HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, CO., PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

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WOULD BUILD TROLLEYS

GEORGE J. GOULD SUBMITS AMENDMENTS TO HIS PLANS.

Aid of the Rapid Transit Commission Asked to Obtain Authority from Legislature to Grant Franchises for Surface Roads—Property Owners Must Waive Damages to Get Anything — Engineer Parsons's New Underground Plan.

George J. Gould submitted to the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday amendments to his June plans for elevated railroad extensions. He now proposes to build trolley surface lines in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, elevated lines to be substituted where traffic shall justify such construction. Since the Rapid Transit Commissioners have no right to grant franchises for surface roads, Mr. Gould asks them to join him in an appeal to the Legislature to change the law so that such right may be obtained. His application was made conditional on the waiver of damages by property owners along the routes named by him, the waiver to apply to the surface roads and to the later substitution of elevated roads.

William Barclay Parsons, engineer for the commission, presented a suggestion for an underground system, to meet the criticism of cost by which the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upset the commission's earlier plan. The Gould and Parsons projects occupied the commission nearly three hours.

The Commissioners in attendance were President Orr and Messrs. Steinway, Starin, and Claflin. Edward M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, Engineer Parsons and Secretary Delafield completed the official company. Mr. Gould and his attorney, Julien T. Davies, occupied chairs within the railing. The spectators included a joint committee of the North Side Board of Trade and the Twenty-third Ward Taxpayers' Association, consisting of James L. Wells, Col. J. A. Goulden, Adolph C. Hottenroth, William W. Niles, Dr. Whelan Spaulding, Joseph S. Woods, William H. Keating, and ex-Judge Ernest Hall. Lawson N. Fuller was on hand on general principles, and E. Moody Boynton hovered about until he saw that there was no chance at that meeting to say anything about a bicycle railway plan.

Mr. Gould's Propositions.

Mr. Gould's affair was first considered. His June plan had proposed for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards an elevated line from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue to the Bronx River, and a line from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street along the Fordham Landing Road, through Mount Vernon to the city limits. Mr. Gould's amendment was as follows:

Strike out the route or routes and the extension of the lines of your petitioner and the terminal and other facilities set forth and substitute:

Commencing at the present station at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, there intersecting and connecting with the present road; thence in a northerly direction along Westchester Avenue to Intervale Avenue, (by elevated road.)

Commencing at the intersection of Westchester and Intervale Avenues, (by trolley;) thence northerly through Intervale Avenue, Boston Road, and Southern Boulevard, leaving the Southern Boulevard at a point about 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; thence easterly through Bronx Park to Pelham Avenue, to Old Boston Post Road; thence northerly, leaving Old Boston Post Road, continuing northerly through private property; thence through Bronxwood Park to Cedar Avenue; thence northerly through private property, crossing Briggs Avenue, to Fourth Avenue, to its termination; thence northerly through private property to Fourth Street and Washingtonville; thence to the city limits.

Commencing at the intersection of King's Bridge Road with Undercliff Avenue, (trolley,) to the Fordham station of the Harlem Railroad Company; thence along King's Bridge Road to Marion Avenue; thence through Bedford Park, crossing the Mosholu Parkway to Gun Hill Road; thence westerly to Jerome Avenue; thence southerly and through private property to the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company's bridge, across said bridge to Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The application sought further for authority to construct and operate three tracks of elevated railroad on all lines heretofore applied for, except as to the route along the Boulevard, where four tracks were asked; and except two tracks on the surface, surface lines to be operated by overhead trolley. It asked permission to erect and maintain the necessary poles and wires. Authority was also asked to use steam, electric, or compressed-air motors. The trolley plea was urged on the ground that population was so sparse along the routes named, and the cost of elevated construction so great, that the company could not, with any due regard to its pecuniary interests, undertake at the present time the construction of elevated railroads on such routes. Surface routes would meet all present needs, and the company would operate elevated and surface lines and grant transfers for passage over both lines for a single fare.

Mr. Gould, in a letter to accompany the application, wrote:

The principle of extending the lines of the Manhattan Railway Company by means of surface roads operated by the overhead trolley electrical system through the sparsely settled districts in the upper wards, if adopted by the Commission, will enable this company to give to the populous districts immediate rapid transit facilities without straining the resources of the Manhattan Railway Company beyond the bounds of prudence.

The southeasterly portion of the annexed district, embracing the villages of Westchester and Unionport, is not provided in this application with any line of road, for the reason that it has not yet been mapped and streets therein have not been located so as to permit the designation of routes for surface lines. As soon as the streets are completed for this district the Manhattan Railway Company will at once take up the subject of extending its lines therein with a view to accommodating the population.

I believe the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Company will agree to complete within five years all of the lines and facilities for which the company makes application. The company is also willing to agree that elevated roads shall be substituted for the surface roads when the earnings of the surface roads will justify the substitution. I am advised that your body has not now the power to authorize the construction and operation of railroads upon the surface of streets in the City of New-York. No reasonable doubt, however, can be entertained that, if any agreement be reached between the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners and the Manhattan Railway Company that meets the views of the communities to be served by the extended lines, the Legislature will not refuse to make such amendments in the statutes as will permit the interests of the public to be served.

I understand from my interviews with the representatives of the property owners in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards that the routes outlined are satisfactory to them and that no claims for land damages will be made, and this application is based on these assurances.

Want Legislative Aid.

Mr. Gould added that details of his proposition could be worked out by surveys. He had submitted his views in this form because, expecting to leave the city for an absence of several weeks, he was desirous that the commission take into consideration at once the general principle of granting surface privileges.

"You know," Mr. Steinway said, when the application and letter had been read, "that we cannot give you surface rights and that you cannot touch a public park except by going under it."

"But legislation might change that," Mr. Davies blandly suggested.

"You do not propose to modify downtown plans?" Mr. Orr inquired.

"The only change," Mr. Davies replied, "is in the substitution of surface for elevated lines, as indicated."

"I understood Mr. Gould to say to me," Mr. Orr continued, "that the Manhattan Company would abandon the proposed connection of east and west side lines, by way of Centre and Canal Streets, if this commission so advised?"

"Yes, I said so," Mr. Gould answered.

"I notice," Mr. Orr went on, "that nothing is said in to-day's application in regard to remuneration to the city. Have you anything to say on that?"

Mr. Gould and Mr. Davies put their heads together and whispered so long that Mr. Orr repeated the question. Then Mr. Davies explained his feelings. It seemed to him, he said, that a suggestion from the company in this matter would be hardly fitting. He commiserated the commission on the law which made it obligatory to provide for competition. Answer to the question would depend on what the commission might do. This matter was a detail to be arranged after the commission had passed on the general trolley principle. Consideration of it at this time might embarrass the situation. The main question was that of the willingness of the commission to approve the trolley plan. There might be quite a difference in the determinations that would apply to a trolley road, costing $30,000 per mile, and to an elevated road, costing $800,000 per mile. If the trolley succeeded in building up the district, the substitution of elevated for trolley lines could not be long deferred.

"Then I understand that you leave open this question; that you would bind yourselves to pay except on increase of receipts to a certain point, or of population? Would you be willing to make the Mayor or some tribunal umpire to decide when the time to pay had arrived?"

"There would be no difficulty about that," Mr. Davies replied confidently; "no difficulty in finding a proper tribunal."

"I would be willing to let this commission decide that," Mr. Gould said.

Question of Land Damages.

President Orr called the attention of the visitors from the upper wards to the paragraph in Mr. Gould's letter referring to interviews in which they assured him that there would be no suits for damages. He wished to know if the committee would stand by that assurance. Col. Goulden replied that the committee had simply agreed to do all it could to prevent damage suits. There was no guarantee, but since there had been no damage suits against the Suburban Road the committee believed that they could be averted if new lines were built.

"We believe property owners would pursue the same liberal policy," Mr. Wells added. Mr. Orr looked inquiringly at Mr. Gould.

"I will not build a foot of road in the annexed district," Mr. Gould said, decisively, "unless land damages are waived. If men who own property there can't see the benefits to them from an elevated road—"

"Do you mean to say," Mr. Wells broke in, "that you would refuse to build the road if one man threatened to sue for damages? If so, we had better quit now."

"In that case," Mr. Gould replied, "a commission might assess proper damages."

"Can you not trust us?" Mr. Wells demanded. "Have we not already obtained many consents for you? We distinctly said in our interview yesterday that we could not give a guarantee, but that we would work to avert damage suits. I thought the language in your letter was stronger than you meant."

"My letter is no stronger than I mean," Mr. Gould replied. "I say now that if a commission were sensible and its findings were in accordance with facts, there would be no damages in excess of 6 cents."

"With best wishes for all concerned," said Mr. Steinway, "I believe this commission cannot grant the privileges asked on any such conditions. We ought to insist that the Manhattan Company make its application uncoupled from any such restriction. Am I right, Mr. Shepard?"

"It should be in explicit terms," the lawyer answered.

"And not on sweet expectations," Mr. Steinway added.

"Will not the commission join with us and with the property owners?" Mr. Davies asked, "in an appeal to the Legislature to amend the law? In that event no difficulties will be insuparable."

"Wouldn't it be right," Mr. Claflin suggested, "for the elevated company to take risks? I don't see how we can tie ourselves up in the way proposed. Either the annexed district men must find out definitely what property owners will do, or the Manhattan must take risks."

"The benefits of an elevated road are always best appreciated," Mr. Gould returned, "before it is built. Afterward damages run high. I wouldn't take risks again. The intentions of property owners can be learned in a few weeks. We don't just now anticipate trouble, but we want to know when we jump what we are going to jump into—what kind of soup."

Ex-Judge Hall said he would promise to furnish for the Manhattan Company all the expert testimony it might need in damage suits to prove that the elevated road benefited property 100 per cent. Mr. Davies repeated his earlier remark that the starting point in this enterprise was with the commission. Mr. Wells thought Mr. Gould ought to modify his letter in regard to damages, so as to allow a reasonable margin for owners who could not be reached or others who might stand out. Consents had already been obtained from 75 per cent. of the owners from Tremont to Fordham. It would take three months to get consents along Westchester Avenue to Intervale Avenue, and a longer time along Jerome Avenue. He believed that consents could be obtained from at least 75 per cent. of owners along all routes. If Mr. Gould would not allow a reasonable margin the scheme might as well be abandoned.

Mr. Gould was evidently influenced by these expressions, and consented to insert the word "substantially" in his letter, making his condition read: "Substantially no claims for land damages will be made." This amendment seemed generally pleasing. It appeared in the discussion that followed that the proposed lines crossed several existing lines, and coincided with 1,000 feet of a line on Boston Avenue; also that a rival had got in ahead on Jerome Avenue, with whom Mr. Gould thought he could "make an arrangement."

Mr. Claflin feared that if the Manhatan was allowed to put in trolley lines it would never change. Mr. Wells suggested that provision might be made in advance that the change should occur when the trolley lines earned interest on the cost of elevated construction, not at $800,000 per mile, but at actual cost.

Engineer Parson's Report.

When the commission went into executive session it received the following report from Engineer Parsons, furnished in compliance with instructions from President Orr that he devise a new underground plan for the commission to consider:

Pursuant to your verbal instructions, I beg leave to submit the following scheme for a rapid transit railroad, to be constructed under the provisions of the rapid transit statutes. The scheme thus roughly outlined has been prepared as the result of numerous consultations with the counsel of the board, and it is believed to be in strict conformity with the requirements of the law, and with the requirements implied by the opinions of the Justices of the Appellate Division.

I suggest a route commencing at the southwest corner of City Hall Park, with a station on Broadway Thence, with a two-track loop around the park, merging into one four-track road at Brooklyn Bridge. Thence northerly, with four tracks, under Elm Street and Fourth Avenue, to Forty-second Street. Thence diverging, with one two-track road, under Forty-second Street, to Broadway, and under Broadway and the Boulevard, to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Also an east side route, to have one two-track road, commencing at the junction at Forty-second Street and through and along Fourth Avenue, and across the Harlem River, as proposed in the previous plans, or a route diverging from Fourth Avenue to the west at about One Hundred and Tenth Street, and running northerly across private property to the Harlem River. After crossing the Harlem River, I do not suggest any route, as, before making any suggestion, I prefer to ascertain the views of those residing in the annexed district, and adopt such a location as will prove most acceptable to the population and be productive of the greatest traffic.

On the east side line, north of One Hundred and Tenth Street, and on the west side line, north of Forty-second Street, I suggest the construction of a third track for a distance of about one mile on each route. These third tracks would be used as express tracks for south-bound trains in the morning and for north-bound trains in the afternoon. South of Forty-second Street two of the four tracks would, of course, be devoted to the express trains. All of the two-track and three-track portions would be so designed and constructed as to be capable of enlargement into four-track systems at any time that such change may become necessary, and in like manner the suggested plans and route will render possible further extensions to the north on both sides of the city, or south from the Post Office.

The time available for making a preliminary estimate has been so short that I have been compelled to use the unit prices approved by the board of experts, consisting of Messrs. Hewitt, Chanute, Clarke, Sooysmith, and Burr, although the recent experience of the Boston Transit Commission, in making contracts for similar work, has shown these prices to be excessive. I myself am satisfied that along the routes above indicated the work can be done for much less. On this basis I estimate that such a system as proposed, viz., to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street on the west side and across the Harlem River on the east side, can be constructed for $21,000,000, exclusive of right of way. But to allow for unforeseen and not estimated contingencies, I prefer to add percentages varying from 20 to 40 per cent., according to the several sections of the work, which percentages aggregate the very liberal figure of $5,500,000, making a total of $26,500,000. A two-track elevated railroad north of the Harlem River will cost about $350,000 per mile.

The physical capacity of such a system for carrying passengers would be as great as that of the system at first designed by the board. Trains would not be run so rapidly as upon the system as first designed, but it would be quite feasible under the proposed plan to run express trains on a regular schedule, from the Post Office and Broadway to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street on the west side and to the Harlem River at say One Hundred and Fortieth Street on the east side, in less than twenty minutes.

The contemplated extension of the Third Avenue surface line along the Boulevard, King's Bridge Road, and Broadway to the city limits would afford a very convenient feeder for the proposed west side branch, and a single trans-Harlem line on the east side, while not meeting the conceded needs of the whole of that rapidly-growing district, would nevertheless be of great service to a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of that part of the city. The shape of the district is such that to meet the requirements of all of its inhabitants would involve the construction of no less than four separate lines, which is not, of course practicable at the present time.

Messrs. Shepard and Boardman presented an opinion to the commission on the following question referred to them at the last previous meeting: "Can this commission avail itself of the consents already secured from the General Term of the Supreme Court if it should now determine to build a rapid transit system approved by former Rapid Transit Commissioners?"

The two attorneys said in reply that if the Legislature would relieve the commission of the obligation to adhere to the principle of municipal construction, it might avail of the consents already secured, but any system under existing law must belong to the city. It would be unsafe, the counsel advised, for the commission to let a contract for construction without obtaining new consents. Any change in the general plan would vitiate consents already obtained.

The Commissioners were much interested in Engineer Parsons's report. Some of them are going on vacations, but they all promised to consider the report while away and to come back to the city for a meeting on Thursday, July 30, when it will be taken up. Some consideration may be given at the same time to the Manhattan trolley scheme.

PNEUMATIC TUBE FOR MAILS.

Postmaster Sullivan Wants the Cities Connected Over the Bridge.

Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn for some time has been interested in the idea of sending the mails from the Brooklyn Post Office to the office in this city by means of pneumatic tubes. It will save time, he says, and will facilitate a quicker delivery of the mails.

When he returned from Rochester yesterday he said, in speaking of this subject, that he had sent William J. Kelly, who represented the tube company, before the bridge Trustees last Monday.

"I hope," he said, "that the bridge Trustees will see fit to make reasonable terms with Mr. Kelly's company, for if they do so there is little doubt but that the Government will enter into a contract at once for the transmission of mails between here and New-York. The postal authorities have practically determined to make a four years' contract with the pneumatic tube people if they can secure a right of way over the bridge. The tubing will not affect the bridge at all, and there is no necessity of making large terms.

It is a public highway, and the proposed service is being undertaken for the public benefit. It is a matter affecting the business interests of nearly 3,000,000 people. The schedule time for the transfer of mails from this office is now twenty-seven minutes. By the change it will be possible to dispatch mail at intervals of two or three minutes from either terminal. The capacity of the tube the company proposes to put in, eight inches in diameter, is said to be 123,000 pieces of mail matter an hour, or in both directions, 246,000 pieces. Gen. Neilson, Second Assistant Postmaster General, was also here Monday to look into the matter, but a business engagement in New-York prevented his appearance before the bridge Trustees.

"Some time ago the board, on resolution of Controller Palmer, agreed to enter into a five years' contract with a company for the laying of a pneumatic tube across the bridge. By its terms this company was to pay $4,000 a year for the first two years, and $3,000 a year for the remaining three years. This company agreed to rent its tube to the Government for postal uses at an annual rental of $14,000. The company failed to materialize, however, lack of money to put the scheme into operation being the alleged cause of failure.

"The Philadelphia concern's tube was to be used by these people, and now that company itself has come into the field. It offers the tube, if constructed, at the same rental. I am greatly in favor of the proposed plan, for it will greatly facilitate the transmission of New-York and Brooklyn mails. Where it is minutes now it will be seconds in transmission from one city to the other. In my opinion the bridge Trustees should make an easy contract, taking into consideration that the thing is for the benefit of the public. The equipment of the tube will cost nearly $100,000."

President Howell is in favor of the scheme, but he cannot say what action will be taken in the matter at the meeting of the bridge Trustees next Monday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TAXATION.

Equalization Committee Meets in Jersey City.

The commission recently appointed by Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey to investigate the subject of railroad taxation met in Jersey City yesterday. The commission consists of Attorney General John P. Stockman, Chairman; Gen. James F. Rusling, Charles C. Black, James Reynolds, and William A. Vredenbergh. Jersey City was represented by all its officials and many citizens, including a delegation from the Board of Trade; Hoboken by Mayor Fagan, and Bayonne by ex-Mayor Oliver. The railroads were represented by G. Flavel McGee, James B. Vredenbergh, and William H. Corbin.

The object of the commission is, if possible, to equalize taxation in the State as between railroad and private property, the State having passed a law taxing railroad property at one-half of 1 per cent., and exempting it almost wholly from local taxation. As a compensation to cities, the State pays them about one-half of the amount received from railroads. The average rate imposed by the cities on the property of individuals is nearly 3 per cent.

William D. Edwards, formerly Corporation Counsel for Jersey City, said that in the last few years a large amount of property had been taken out of the ratables of Jersey City.

"The total value of the ratables of the State," said he, "is $135,960,564, of which Hudson County furnishes $52,142,000, but of this the railroad companies have taken 23 per cent. In twelve years, $17,000,000 of property has been taken out of the ratables of Jersey City, and at that rate there will be nothing left at the end of fifty years. The railroads only want the State for sidetracks.

"The total value of ratables in Jersey City is $80,196,375, and of this the railroads own $40,398,513."

"Does that mean personal taxes?" asked Chairman Stockton.

"No, Sir; it does not," replied Mr. Edwards. "We have not included ferryboats and personal property, though they should be taxed."

Mr. Edwards then went on to give a list of the property held by the railroads on which they only pay taxes at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent., while they give the city no benefit in return. He exhibited a map, showing the various railroad properties as compared with the land held by individuals. He also showed the property held by different companies throughout the State.

Corporation Counsel John A. Blair, Assemblyman J. W. Queen, Henry V. Condict, and Joseph A. Dean corroborated the statements made by Mr. Edwards, but none of them had any definite plan for correcting the evil complained of.

"Do you want the act of 1884 repealed?" asked Chairman Stockton.

"No, Sir," replied Mr. Dean; "but we do think the act should be amended. Personally, I should prefer going back to the Constitutional uniform rate."

No action was taken. The commission will meet again July 30.

JUSTICE CRANE'S PECULIAR ACTION

Gave a Woman a Paper Stating that Her Marriage Was Void.

A peculiar chapter of divorce and remarriage was disclosed in the Hudson Special Sessions Court, at Jersey City, yesterday. A young colored woman, densely ignorant, was arraigned on a charge of bigamy. She married John Wade, and when he deserted her she contracted a second marriage with Alexander Hunter.

The woman testified that she had paid Justice W. E. S. Crane $8.50 for papers of separation from Wade and for permission to marry Hunter.

Judge Hudspeth asked her if she had the papers, and she produced them.

The first proved to be merely a certificate from Justice Crane stating that he had searched the records of Hudson County and could find no record of the marriage of John Wade and Sally Perkins, which was the woman's maiden name.

The second paper was a certificate declaring that when John Wade married Sally Perkins it was merely a mock marriage, because John Wade then had a wife living, from whom he had never been divorced; therefore Sally Perkins was free to marry again.

Judge Hudspeth adjudged Mrs. Wade guilty of bigamy. He said he would not impose sentence, however, until he had fully investigated Justice Crane's conduct in the matter.

Lillian Russell Gives a Mortgage.

Miss Lillian Russell, the singer, has given another mortgage on her house, at 318 West Seventy-seventh Street, to William H. Hewlett. The mortgage is for a period of one year and in the sum of $5,000.

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53 CENTS ARE NOT A DOLLAR.

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The coolest and pleasantest looking building in town on a hot Summer day is the house of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, on the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street. It is covered so closely with Japanese ivy that the windows seem to be set in a green framework. The entire front of the house is covered with the ivy, and so thickly that there are only one or two small spots near a window where it can be seen that the building is of red brick. There is a large side exposure of the house on Twenty-second Street, also well covered with ivy. The house is never disfigured by boarding up as many New-York residences are during the Summer.

Its location is a pleasant one, with Gramercy Park only a short block below.

But there are cats in the neighborhood. Sleek black cats, tired looking white cats, and cats of all shades and degrees between. Yesterday a buff and white cat was soundly asleep on one of the very high brownstone posts of the gate leading to the stable at one side of the house.

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The peddler down town was calling: "Chauncey M. Depew's After-Dinner Speeches—the funniest thing you ever read. Only 5 cents."

***

The joke about the New-Yorker who has been to Australia but never to Brooklyn, "because it is such a distance, you know," is very, very old. The New-Yorker has a Brooklyn rival. It is very probable that there are people in Brooklyn who have never been to New-York, even though it is the gate to almost everywhere.

An individual from Brooklyn of eminently respectable appearance, as becomes a dweller in the City of Churches, was meandering toward the end of the exit—if that expression may be used—at the New-York end of the bridge, when a timid voice just behind said rather tremulously: "Do you know New-York very well?"

It was such a remarkable question that it was disconcerting. "Why—yes—certainly—of course—oh! yes, indeed. I know New-York very well," said the individual, tremulously.

The first speaker had come in sight by that time. She was a nice-looking young woman, at least twenty-one years of age. She wanted to find a place on Park Place which, from the number, would not be far from Broadway.

"How many people there are in New-York," she remarked, with the troubled air of a stranger in a foreign land.

"I live in Brooklyn, but I have been in New-York only a few times. I wouldn't tell every one that, though," she added, evidently knowing the dangers of a big city and placing great confidence in the individual.

She was plotted across the street to where the numerous flags of Park Place hung directly before her.

"I had to come over on business. I think I will know my way better a second time."

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"I was on Barclay Street," he said, "when I suddenly remembered a letter I had to mail, and I hadn't a stamp. Neither had Hank, who was with me, and there was nothing to do but turn back to the Post Office. It was a great nuisance, but there was no help for it. Just then a voice beside me said:

"'I have a stamp.'

"It was an elderly man, and, taking out a pocketbook, he handed me one.

"I have had a wide and varied experience, but I must say I never before have had any one come to my rescue when I needed help in a small way, like that.

"I fumbled around in my pocket for 2 cents. I hardly knew whether I ought to offer the pennies to him or not, and when I offered them he only said: 'Oh, that's all right,' and refused to accept. I don't know hardly now whether I thanked him or not. It was certainly the most surprising act of courtesy I have ever received from an entire stranger."

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A New-York contemporary writing yesterday of an old woman soldier of the French Army makes a statement where it would be interesting to read between the lines. Speaking of her experience, the paper says: "She has had so many wounds that she can hardly count them."

There is something thrilling about that sentence. One thinks of the poor old creature, who is said to be seventy-three, as having been fairly riddled with bullets. Then the story goes on, referring to the wounds she could not count: "Nine, she thinks she had."

Now the question comes up, how far could this old soldier count? Could she count to eight or eight and a half? Could she count just to nine, or did she count, true woman fashion, on her fingers, and reach ten, just covering the number of her glorious scars? If so, how fortunate there were not eleven to keep her perpetually in an unhappy uncertainty. But it is like the puzzle falling back always into the same position. One never can tell. It might be that in France threescore or more years ago girls intended for army life were taught to count to only ten. It is an uncertainty which fills the philosophic mind with despair.

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One of the curious old books in the curious and interesting old book store of John J. Post, whom every real estate lawyer in the city knows, is an Irish Testament. It is in the Irish script, which looks more like Hebrew than anything else, though it is read from left to right like the English.

"And you didn't know there was a written Irish language?" said Mr. Post to a visitor, who was looking at the book the other day. "The more shame to you."

Mr. Post is a son of Erin himself.

"It's a cross between the Greek and Hebrew," he went on. "There are not many people who would call for a book like that. People like to read a word or two of the books they buy.

"No, I can't read it myself. It is to be found more in the West of Ireland than anywhere else. For no doubt reading the Irish text is taught here, though not in the public schools."

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An enterprising down-town merchant has capped the climax in the way of a street advertisement runner. He has a combination double-head sign sandwich man. The man part of the affair is a very black darky. His "sandwich" covering, which is short, does not reach to his waist. From his shoulders, supported by an iron shoulder frame, well rolled with flannel to make it comfortable, are two signboards, a smaller above the larger one, rising high above the man's head. At either end of the top sign is standing a small flag, and down the sides are bells which tinkle with every movement.

One sandwich sign says: "Stop that man." It nearly takes effect on the passers-by, for the whole thing shows one of those advancements of contemporary thought always interesting.

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The Post Office officials are beginning to receive their season's installments of fruits and flowers. Peaches and berries never go further than the General Post Office. Flowers, if they are well protected, continue their journey.

"There is not so much fruit as usual this year," says Mr. Chase, Superintendent of the department where objectionable packages end their days, or await further orders. "The newspapers are educating the people, and they are learning what can and what cannot go through the mails."

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It takes a newsboy to get around unsatisfactory conditions. There were wild cries just outside the windows of one of the closed surface cars of the city yesterday. The uproar could only have been caused by a dire accident or a newsboy. It was the latter. The car was moving slowly, giving him an opportunity to run along by the side waving his papers into the windows over people's heads, shrieking as he did so.

***

There was a woman in the Broadway car yesterday who, two years ago, would have created a sensation. She was dressed as any woman might be, with the exception of her dress skirt, which barely reached her ankles. There were none of the marks of the cyclist about her, yet if any one noticed her abbreviated skirt at all, it was to come to a quick, uninterested conclusion that she was a wheelwoman.

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The suburban peddlers of fruit and vegetables are bringing in the first apples of the season. Some of them are small, fate tempters if they are eaten; others look large and mellow, and have a delicious fragrance.

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"I am spending my Summer in the city," said a charming New-York woman the other day. "I have a husband and grown son who do not get away, and I stay with them. We have a large house up by Central Park, and it is delightfully cool, particularly at night. We went to Jersey last week to stay over Sunday, but it was so intensely hot we came home to get cool.

"What do I do to occupy the time? Well, we have just moved into this house, and I am taking a great deal of comfort in arranging everything just to suit myself. I take three French lessons a week, then I am reading—good books, you know, that one does not have time for in the Winter, and I sit in my big bay window and thoroughly enjoy myself. Every night I am at home to see that a nice dinner is served for my husband. There is only one excuse for a woman to leave her husband alone in the city in the Summer, and that is when she has small children."

Accused of Selling Lottery Tickets.

S. W. Heller of 428 East Fifty-eighth Street, who is sometimes called the "Prince of the Lottery Gang," was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday for examination on a charge of selling tickets of a foreign lottery company. The complainant, Jodack Simon, said he purchased a ticket several months ago which won $15,000. He received $8,000 and went to Europe. When all his money was spent he returned and tried to collect the other $7,000. Failing in this, he complained against Heller at Police Headquarters.

Brown Held for Coroner's Action.

John Brown, the driver of the ice wagon, by which Mary Quinotto, ten years old, was killed at the foot of Duane Street, Wednesday night, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Brown said that he was backing up the team to the bulkhead, and, looking round, saw no one in the way. As the wagon was backing up the child jumped from the platform of the public bath to the ground, and was crushed by the wheels of the wagon. Brown was held to await the action of the Coroner.

The Court Said Silver Told a Lie.

Frank Silver was arrested in Broome Street last night for not carrying a lighted lamp on his bicycle. He denied the charge in the Essex Market Court yesterday. Magistrate Kudlich said that he told a lie, and if he had been truthful he would have been discharged. Silver was fined $5.

JOHN GARLAND AGAIN ON TRIAL.

Second Hearing of the Charge of Excise Violation on Election Day.

John Garland, a bartender in Finnegan's saloon, at One Hundred and Second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was again placed on trial yesterday before Recorder Goff, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, for excise violation on election day last year.

He was tried last Tuesday, and the jury disagreed. His counsel, Mr. House, objected yesterday to his being placed on trial again so soon. The Recorder overruled his objection.

The complainant in this case is William E. Fulton of the Excise Reform Association, who alleged that Garland sold whisky to him and a companion on election day while the voting was going on, the saloon being open, although within the distance from the polls in which the law forbids the sale of liquor during voting hours.

After a jury was obtained, Mr. Fulton testified that he bought some whisky from Garland at 3:20 o'clock on the afternoon of election day. The place was darkened, he said, but he was able to recognize the defendant. On cross-examination, he admitted that last February he was a complaining witness in General Sessions against Henry Kloppenberg, a bartender, at Ninetieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, for selling liquor on election day. On that trial he testified he admitted that Kloppenberg sold him the liquor at the saloon at One Hundred and Second Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Kloppenberg was acquitted.

William Kiernan testified that he accompanied Mr. Fulton into the saloon at One Hundred and Second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and had a glass of whisky.

There was some variation in the time given by the two witnesses, and on cross-examination Mr. Kiernan contradicted the testimony he gave on Tuesday.

The defense produced several witnesses to prove that the defendant was really at the polls at the time he is alleged to have sold the whisky.

The court adjourned for the day before the case was finished.

Some surprise was manifest among the lawyers in court that Recorder Goff should have ordered a long bail case on trial when there are many prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial and half the General Sessions Judges are taking their vacations.

Charged with Scalding His Wife.

Thomas Donohue of 1,247 Park Avenue, an Inspector in the Department of Street Cleaning, was arraigned at the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of throwing a pot of hot coffee on his wife, Annie, Wednesday morning, and seriously scalding her. The couple were at breakfast when a quarrel arose, and Donohue, it is said, becoming wild with rage, picked up the coffee pot and threw it at his wife, the hot fluid scalding her neck, breast, and left side. Mrs. Donohue was attended by Dr. Louis Niff of 1,213 Park Avenue, and was afterward taken to the Harlem Hospital. The surgeons think she will be able to leave the hospital in a week. Donohue was held in $500 bail for examination, and was paroled in the custody of his counsel in order to procure bail.

Passengers' Complaints Answered.

Of the complaint made by passengers on the Colombian Line steamship Finance on her last outward trip to Colon, that the company did not provide them with board pending the arrival of the connecting boat on the other side of the isthmus, for San Francisco, General Manager George Whaley said yesterday that the company did not contract to so provide for detained passengers. "That is all there is to the question," said he. "It is true that in the case of some poor persons we have voluntarily given board, permitting them to remain aboard till word came of the arrival of the connecting boat on the Pacific side, but we were soon expected to do this for all, and we stopped it."

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—No place in the Adirondacks affords more or better opportunities for rest and recreation than Taylor's-on-Schroon. It is situated between the head and foot of Schroon Lake. The Taylor House and cottages are surrounded by over 4,000 native pines, and are located a hundred feet above the level of the lake, at a point which commands a charming view of nearly its entire length of ten miles. As a resort for health and recreation it is unsurpassed.

—Among the cabin passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave from Bremen were Joseph B. Bloodgood, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Barnes, E. J. Hall, Jr., and Mrs. W. H. Lindley, H. W. Matthews, Richard D'Oench, Allen Ramsay, Lester G. Wilson, and J. G. Wilson, Jr.

—Among the many well-known guests at Saratoga Springs are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Naylor of No. 12 East Ninth Street, this city. They are sojourning at the Grand Union, where they have passed their Summer outings for more than a score of years.

—During a fight between Frederick Sheer, aged ten, of No. 20 Stanton Street, and Henry Schablowitz, aged fourteen, of No. 88 Rivington Street, Sheer stabbed Schablowitz in the thigh with a penknife, causing a slight wound.

—The new Fire Island Lightship was placed in position early yesterday morning at the point selected the preceding day by the lightship tender Armeria, nine and a half miles south of Fire Island Lighthouse.

—Joseph Gilgen, fifty-one years old, of No. 528 East Eighty-fifth Street, died at his home yesterday from heat prostration.

Brooklyn.

—Fire was discovered in the three-story frame building at 240 Carroll Street, yesterday. It was formerly occupied by the Empire Paper Mills, but had not been in use for two years. The building is owned by Mrs. Gaft. She estimates her loss at $5,000. Owing to the nearness of several lumber yards, two alarms were sent in, but the firemen had the flames extinguished in about twenty minutes.

—The Brooklyn police are looking for John Cordolla, nineteen years old, an apprentice in the barber's shop of Gustave Romanallo, at 263 Court Street. The young man disappeared yesterday, and at the same time money and jewelry, valued in all at $250, were missed.

—The Brooklyn Board of Assessors gave a hearing yesterday to the Nassau Railroad Company on its application for a reduction of its personal assessment from $2,000,000 to nothing. The company claimed that its indebtedness exceeds its assets.

—The property known as the Pell cottage, at Sheepshead Bay, was sold under foreclosure proceedings yesterday in the Real Estate Exchange for $5,000 to George Lott, the plaintiff in the action. The property belonged to John Y. McKane.

—Deputy Internal Revenue Collector McKinney states that about 600 retail liquor dealers have failed to pay the special Government tax of $25 that was due July 1. If the tax is not paid before July 31, a fine of 50 per cent. will be imposed.

—Edward Mahady, who had been a policeman in the Park squad, died at his home, 926 Bergen Street, yesterday. He was fifty-four years old, and had been in the employ of the city since 1884.

—The will of Brewster Kissam was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The amount of the estate is not given. He left his property to his wife, Emma C. Kissam.

New-Rochelle.

—The Populists had a meeting Wednesday evening at the store of D. M. Downing, in North Street, and discussed the political situation. They concluded not to pledge their support to Bryan until the result of the Populist Convention at St. Louis is known. C. J. Leary, Vice President of the local Populist organization, said he thought the Chicago Democratic platform a good Populist platform.

—The Epworth League and Sunday school of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, will go to Locust Grove, L. I., Thursday, on the steamboat Sam Sloan.

—Capt. G. W. Lord, is a delegate to the Populist Convention. He will leave to-morrow evening for St. Louis.

Jersey City.

—Joseph Tappan, fifty-five years old, of 1,125 Second Avenue, New-York, jumped from the Pennsylvania Ferryboat Washington as it was entering the Exchange Place slip, Jersey City, yesterday. He was rescued and taken to the City Hospital. In his pockets $40 was found. He refused to say why he tried to kill himself, except that a man on the ferryboat told him to jump, and he did. He is believed to be insane.

—The annual census of school children from five to eighteen years old, just completed, shows an increase of 1,000 over the census of last year, which in its turn showed a mysterious decrease of nearly 14,000 from the previous year. It was decided that the census takers of that year had padded the returns because they were paid so much per name. The figures this year are 56,003, upon which the city will receive $283,015 from the State School Fund.

—Adolph Begeman of 74 Bowers

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Part Two
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TO TUNNEL UNION SQUARE

PLAN TO AVOID CABLE CURVE AT FOURTEENTH STREET.

Advanced by President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company and It Will Be Favorably Reported by the Aldermanic Committee—No Damage Will Result to the Park, It Is Said—Cable Declared Behind the Age—Broadway Traffic.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads completed yesterday its public hearing on the speed of cable cars at Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Fifty-third, and other streets and the stopping at "near crossings."

The hearing was closed by a lengthy and clear statement by Herbert H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. To obviate running on the curve at Fourteenth Street, he suggested that a tunnel be constructed under Union Square. This plan will be favorably reported to the full Board of Aldermen.

There were present at the hearing Alderman Parker, Chairman, and Aldermen Goodman, Woodward, and Hall. Mr. Hall came in after Mr. Vreeland had concluded his statement, making it necessary for the whole matter to be gone over again, although in his restatement the President of the Metropolitan Company brought out a number of interesting details that had been omitted from his first explanation.

Chairman Parker said to Mr. Vreeland that the committee wished to hear from him before closing its sessions, and had postponed the hearing in order to give him a full opportunity to state the case from his point of view.

Mr. Vreeland smiled, and kept on smiling in imperturbable good humor throughout the hearing, in spite of the questions and criticisms of the committee. It was a free and democratic hearing of the case, and bystanders and newspaper men joined in the fire of interrogatories and suggestions that was directed to the President of the railroad company.

Mr. Vreeland explained, first, in answer to a question by Alderman Parker that it was not practicable to stop at the near crossing, because of the peculiar conditions of the street traffic. He was asked why the cars could not be stopped on both sides.

"We are trying to carry the people," he said, "and for that purpose run as many cars as possible and as close together as possible. Every stop means a delay, and to stop twice on the crossings would almost double the present delays, and would very greatly retard the progress of our cars."

Alderman Woodward asked if cars could not be run at half rate.

"The speed on Lower Broadway is now about half rate, or three and one-half miles an hour. The speed of the cable itself is seven miles an hour. We tried the experiment of running at half rate at crossings on Ninth Avenue, but we have found out that the most dangerous thing to do with a car driven by cable or electric power is to stop it. It is safer to let it on with its motive power, because the gripman can control it.

"More accidents occur when the car comes to too sudden a stand or starts too suddenly, as it is apt to do when the power of the cable or electric current is applied. I should say it is as safe again not to stop at a crossing as it is to stop. If you stop, a crowd of people will at once try to cross directly in front of the car, and if the gripman catches the cable too suddenly in starting there is great danger of accident. If there is danger the gripman can release the grip, and he then has absolute control of the car. The impetus acquired will carry the car a half block, but the brake will stop it in three or four feet."

Mr. Vreeland then went very fully and lucidly into the question of the speed at curves. He showed that with the present seven-mile-an-hour cable and the great strain upon it by the running of cars every twenty seconds, "it is impossible to slacken the speed at such curves as at Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Fifty-third Streets. The cable has to be held all the way round the curve, and the car must be pulled round at the rate of speed at which the cable is going. It cannot go slower, and it is, of course, impossible for it to faster than the speed of its motive power.

"It has been frequently stated," said Mr. Vreeland, "that the cars rush round that curve at Fourteenth Street at the rate of fifteen and thirty miles an hour. That is absurd. The cable goes at the rate of seven miles, and the cars drawn by the cable cannot possibly go faster than the cable.

"The whole question is one of operation and not of engineering. We can put in a slow cable and run cars round the curve at one or two miles an hour; but just as long as we have three cars a minute it will be impracticable to slow up at this curve, because it would delay and block traffic in Broadway. Whenever a car loses the cable and it becomes necessary to have horses pull it over the curve, the street is almost immediately blocked with cars from Union Square to Madison Square.

"When we opened the Broadway line, in the Summer of 1893, we had 125 cars. We then had what is known as a 'slack' cable—that is, it had the elasticity of a manila rope. When the Lexington Avenue line was opened the number of cars was doubled and the cable was strained so much that at the curve at Fourteenth Street, where the pressure is greatest, it became almost as rigid as a bar of steel. It is, of course, impossible to stop on this curve, as we cannot let go the cable, and we cannot stop and keep on the grip. We can do the latter at the Twenty-third Street curve, because we have there a slack cable. For instance, the gripman at the Twenty-third Street curve merely applies his brake and retains his hold of the cable, which is so slack that the car can wait a few seconds without interfering with the running of the cable."

President Vreeland submitted three plans by which the dangers of the Fourteenth Street curve may be avoided.

The first plan is the putting in of a slow cable. The fast cable would be carried in a tube to the right of the present fast cable at Fourteenth Street, then taken across to Lincoln Statue, and thence up Broadway to the end of the curve near Seventeenth Street. As the car reaches Fourteenth Street the grip would be transferred from the fast to the slow cable and back again to the fast cable after passing the curve. In order to operate a slow cable there would have to be a decrease in the number of cars by at least 25 per cent.

The second plan is to divert some of the traffic, so that a slow cable could be operated successfully. This could be accomplished by opening the line now proposed through University Place and Fourth Avenue. The Metropolitan Company intends to open this line just as soon as it is satisfied as to the success of compressed air as a motive power.

The third plan is the one President Vreeland wishes adopted. It is to tunnel Union Square. He showed that this could be done without injury of any kind to the square. The change would cost about $240,000, and could be made in four months. The tunnel would begin at the park lines, on Fourteenth and Seventeenth Streets, and would not interfere with the appearance or utility of the park as a pleasure ground.

The work would require the opening of a cut through the square, over which bridges would be thrown at the different walks, until the framework is put over the cable line, and the earth, grass, and pavements restored exactly as they are now.

This plan impressed the committee favorably, and it decided to report it to the Board of Aldermen and request the Park Commission to grant the necessary permission to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

In making his explanation, President Vreeland gave some interesting figures and statements. Two hundred and sixty-five cars are running on the line to-day, and the number of persons carried over Broadway in a single day is greater than the population of the second-class cities.

The traffic of the city is enormous, and more than the present roads can handle as rapidly as desired. The longest cable in the world is 30,000 feet, and was put in out West to run thirty-five cars. The Metropolitan has seventeen miles of cable road, and operates more cars than the City of Buffalo, with 143 miles of car lines. The company, on seventeen miles, carries 625,000 persons daily, including transfers, or 500,000 "cash" passengers.

Mr. Vreeland said that his company is experimenting with compressed air, with a view to introducing it on all the tracks. The cable is behind the age. "The only successful motive power yet put to use for street railways is the overhead trolley," he said, and added that of 15,000 miles of electric power road in this country, 10,000 miles are operated with the overhead trolley, and the cable is being supplanted everywhere by it.

Mr. Vreeland will present his statement and plans in a brief, so that the committee can submit it to the board, with its favorable report on the tunnel under Union Square.

RETURNED TO THE CONVENT.

A Set-Back to the American Protective Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—The American Protective Association received an unexpected set-back in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon after a case had been decided in its favor.

John J. Brile, an avowed A. P. A. man, swore out a writ of habeas corpus to release Rosie Buckler, a woman forty years of age, from the Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The writ was issued against Mother Mary, of St. Anselm Wells, Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd. It was charged in the petition that Rosie Buckler is known at the convent as "Peter Nalle," and that she has been an inmate of that institution for nineteen years. She is said to be between thirty-six and forty years of age, but it is claimed has been forced to remain in the laundry and to wheel a wheelbarrow without compensation. The petition alleges that she has been "reared in the ignorance of letters and civil rights, and constantly subjected to the tasks of a slave without reward and in fear of punishment."

The Court decided that the woman was "discharged, to go where she pleased." Much to the disgust of the A. P. A.'s present, the woman, who was in court, said she preferred to return to the convent, and this she did.

MRS. PARNELL GOING TO EUROPE.

The Old Lady Will Sail for Ireland on July 25.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 16.—Mrs. D. T. S. Parnell will sail for Ireland on the 25th inst. She will go on the American liner Waesland, which leaves Philadelphia.

Mrs. Parnell's physician considers his patient sufficiently strong to bear the voyage across the ocean. In fact, the old lady has had so much experience in sea travel that she actually longs for the 25th to come. She says an ocean trip always restores her health when impaired from any cause.

Mrs. Parnell has disposed of the famous Ironsides mansion and lands, comprising 225 acres, to a syndicate, presumably to provide a site for the State Industrial School for colored youths, as well as for other purposes. The purchase price was $32,000, including a mortgage of $7,000.

TO INSPECT CHARITIES

NEW BODY CREATED BY STATE BOARD FOR THIS CITY.

Committee Will Look After All Organizations in Brooklyn Also, and Its Scope Will Include Church Charities and Those Supported by Private Donations—Working of Dispensaries Throughout the State Are to be Investigated.

The State Board of Charities has taken a step toward the more systematic regulation of the charitable institutions and associations in this State, and has appointed a committee to establish in this city a department of inspection of charities.

This committee is composed of Dr. E. V. Stoddard of Rochester, Dr. Stephen Smith of this city, and Tunis G. Bergen of Brooklyn. The committee will open headquarters as soon as suitable rooms can be engaged, and will proceed as rapidly as possible with its work.

Another committee, composed of Dr. Smith and Dr. Stoddard, will investigate the dispensaries of the State, with a view to closing such as are decided undesirable or undeserving of support.

Under the new State Constitution, supplemented by laws passed last Winter, it is provided that the State Board of Charities "shall visit, inspect, and maintain a general supervision of all institutions, societies, or associations which are of charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character, whether State or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are made subject to its supervision by the Constitution or by law."

"The Department of Inspection," said Dr. Smith yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "will take direct cognizance of all charities in New-York and Brooklyn. These will include Church charities as well as charities supported by private donations. We will organize a system of direct supervision of all charitable work of every kind. The board is hampered somewhat by the small appropriation granted to it by the State. The Commissioners serve gratuitously, but the State this year has given them only $10,000 for their work. We will do the best we can, however.

"With regard to the dispensaries, the Board of Charities thinks there are too many of them. Their chief abuses are in the direction of giving free aid to large numbers of persons who can afford to pay for treatment, which tends to destroy the practice of young physicians. We shall inquire into all of them, and hope to have a report ready in October.

"There is a large class of dispensaries known as outdoor departments of hospitals. They treat an enormous number of people who go there, and every medical college has its dispensary. This city is overrun with this class of institutions."

"The State Board of Charities," said Commissioner Tunis G. Bergen, "never before was vested with the authority it now enjoys. Among its powers is the right to approve or disapprove of benevolent institutions, including dispensaries, and this proposed investigation of dispensaries was a suggestion of my own.

"Within the past six months the number of applications for the foundation of medical dispensaries in the cities has been very large, and it seemed as though there might be a danger to the State in increasing the number of dispensaries. It seems as though every young physician would like to belong to a dispensary.

"They first collect money from benevolent people, but they soon learn to apply for an appropriation from the State, city, or county. So it seemed well to investigate these from time to time to see if they are doing good, or if evil may not arise from their accumulation, that may prove an injury to the medical profession.

"The State last year disbursed through its Treasury, and through public and private donations, $23,000,000 for benevolent institutions. No other State in the Union is as lavish in its charities as this. Some small dispensaries get $1,500 from the State. We don't object to giving money, but the money ought to be properly applied to see that it is not wasted."

Fireboat Saves Four Boys.

James McNalley, fifteen years old; Thomas McNalley, seventeen years old; Otto Hutback, nineteen years old, and Thomas Bradhurst, fifteen years old, who live in the tenement at 32 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, went for an outing in a rowboat Wednesday. They started from the Eastern District, and after being out for some hours their boat was capsized. The boys were good swimmers, and after a while managed to get to the overturned boat and cling to its bottom. They were discovered by the crew of the Brooklyn fireboat David A. Boody, and were rescued. It was nearly midnight before the boys arrived at their homes.

A New American Play.

The play selected by Miner and Brooks for the first production of their dramatic company is "Flower Moyne; A Romance of Louisiana." It is the work of Franklin Fyles and Eugene Presbery, and, as its name implies, is an American romantic drama, dealing with social life in Colonial Louisiana. It will be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in November, at the conclusion of the run of "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," with which the season at this house will open. Nearly the entire company has been engaged, and the work on the scenery is now in progress.

SISTERS DISPUTE OVER PROPERTY.

Trouble About a Transfer by Mrs. Robinson to Mrs. Schmitt.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Stover for the appointment of a receiver for property at 363, 365, and 367 Greenwich Street and 181½ Franklin Street, standing in the name of Agnes M. Schmitt, over which there is a dispute of ownership, one-half of the property being claimed by Fannie S. Robinson, a sister of Mrs. Schmitt.

The action is the result of considerable litigation between the sisters. Mrs. Robinson was sued in the Superior Court in 1890 by Catherine Williams in an action for slander, damages being placed at $10,000. Mrs. Robinson became panic stricken over the suit, and by the advice, it is said, of her attorney, William H. Meeks, since dead, she executed a conveyance to her sister, Mrs. Schmitt, of one-half of the property named, and also transferred about $5,000 in securities in the Citizens' Bank, the consideration being $1. It was understood between the sisters, it is said, that at the termination of the slander suit Mrs. Schmitt was to reconvey the property to her sister. Mrs. Schmitt owned the other half of the property, and the conveyance made her full owner.

The slander suit was brought to trial in 1892, and resulted in a verdict of 6 cents against Mrs. Robinson. She then made a demand on Mrs. Schmitt to reconvey the property, and a suit to compel this was brought. Mrs. Schmitt lives in San Francisco, and is there at present. She put in a bill for taxes, charges on the property, and money advanced to Mrs. Robinson, interest, and the services of her (Mrs. Schmitt's) husband in collecting rents and as agent, the aggregate charges being $50,000. The value of the property transferred was about $80,000 in all, so this amount of charges for two years was contested.

The matter went before ex-Judge Donohue as referee to hear and determine, and he decided that the property could only be chargeable with $5,000. This report was filed in June last, and a motion was made to compel the reconveyance under the referee's decision. The defendant was given ten days to make the conveyance, and the time was afterward extended to thirty days. This time expires on July 26.

Mrs. Schmitt still controlling the property and Mrs. Robinson deriving no income from it, the motion was made for the appointment of a receiver by John D. Townsend, representing Mrs. Robinson. In answer it was stated that the defendant is about to appeal from the decision of the referee, and that the motion for a receiver was premature, as the plaintiff should have waited until the expiration of the time to reconvey, when the conveyance would be made or an appeal filed.

Justice Stover said he was inclined to agree with this point, but gave no decision. The plaintiff will have the right to ask for a receiver in the event of the appeal being made.

MAX SENFTMAN AGAIN IN COURT.

Charged with Extorting Money from Women.

Max Senftman of 105 Allen Street, who was fined $10 in the Essex Market Police Court on Wednesday for disorderly conduct, was again a prisoner in the same court yesterday on a charge of extortion. He was locked up in default of $2,000 bail.

The disorderly conduct charge on Wednesday was due to trouble which followed when he was accused by a man living in Allen Street with attempting blackmail.

It is charged by the police that Senftman, who was a Lexow witness, has been blackmailing women on the east side for about nine months, saying he would use his influence at Police Headquarters to have them arrested if they did not give him money.

There were five complainants against Senftman in court yesterday. They were Jack Beifar, 5 Rivington Street, Nathan Lustig, Leo Pelziger, and Morris Hyams, who live in Allen Street, and Max Buckner, who lives in Eldridge Street.

Pelziger swore in an affidavit that Senftman frightened a woman named Annie Paulstein, and forced her to pawn her jewelry and pay him $25. Lustig said Senftman extracted $25 from a woman, and also forced from him a suit of clothes. Beifar said that Senftman demanded a month ago that she pay $10 in the interest of a woman named Sadie Kabrovitch to walk the streets late at night. Buckner and Hyams said Senftman showed them a letter which he declared was written by Police Commissioner Parker, and empowered him to act as a special policeman.

WIFE AND MONEY WENT TOGETHER.

George Negrea May Find Both Again in Italy.

George Negrea and his wife, Margaret, arrived from Italy ten days ago and hired rooms at 47 Second Street, Hoboken. As Mrs. Negrea was an invalid, a housekeeper was employed to look after the rooms and take care of her. When Negrea went home to dinner yesterday he found the rooms vacant. Negrea informed the police that his wife had taken $1,000 with her, and that the housekeeper had accompanied her. He traced the women to a restaurant where they ate lunch, but could learn nothing of where they went afterward.

The police were informed by persons living in the house that Mrs. Negrea said she was going back to Italy. She also said that Negrea had compelled her to come to this country by threatening to shoot her, and that while crossing the ocean he had attempted to throw her overboard. Negrea said that both these statements were false.

HE TRIED TO INTIMIDATE

SO WALKING DELEGATE MURPHY GOT INTO TROUBLE.

Arrested and Held in $500 Bail on a Charge of Conspiracy—Told Mr. Armstrong that if He Continued to Employ John Dobson, Who Owed Dues to the Union, the Other Union Men Would Be Ordered Out—Dobson Ready to Pay.

Thomas Murphy, walking delegate of the Mosaic and Encaustic Tilelayers' Union No. 6,601 of the American Federation of Labor, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, by Detectives Sinnott and McGuckin of the Jefferson Market Court squad on a charge of conspiracy preferred by John Dobson of 13 Renwick Street, a member of the union.

Dobson is one of thirty men employed by the Armstrong Tile Setting Company of 126 West Twenty-third Street, and with two other men, one of whom was James Coffey, was working on a contract in the Wool Exchange, at Beach Street and West Broadway up to July 7.

At a meeting of the union on July 6 Dobson was suspended because he was behind $8 in this year's dues. He says he was not present at the meeting when he was suspended, and knew nothing of the suspension until the following day.

Dobson declares that on July 7 Murphy called at the Wool Exchange, where he was at work, and told him of his suspension, and also said that he would have to knock off work. Dobson refused to stop work, and offered to pay Murphy the $8 he owed, but Murphy, he claims, refused to take the money, and said it could only be accepted at the next meeting, and that in the meantime Dobson could not work.

As Dobson refused to stop working, Murphy told Coffey that he would have to quit work. Coffey quit, and so did another man who was employed on the same job. Then Coffey went to John Armstrong of the company and told him why he and the other workmen had quit work, and said that they would not return until Dobson stopped his work. Armstrong went to Dobson and told him that he was sorry, but that he could not afford to jeopardize his whole business, and he would have to lay him off temporarily until he could see Mrurphy, the walking delegate. Dobson was accordingly laid off and the two others returned to work.

Armstrong said that while he was at the Wool Exchange superintending some work, on July 8, Murphy called him out of the building and told him that in case Dobson was put to work again everybody in Armstrong's employ would be ordered out. As soon as this threat was made Armstrong went to Dobson and told him that, against his will, he was forced to discharge him from his employ. The next day Armstrong sent the following letter to Ross T. Tompkins, the President of the union:

Ross T. Tompkins, President of Tile Setters' Union:

Dear Sir: Mr. J. Dobson, tile setter, informs me that he has been suspended from working at his trade by his union on account of his being in arrears for dues to the amount of eight dollars ($8.)

I hereby agree that if this man is allowed to resume work I will at once pay or cause to be paid the amount of his dues. Faithfully yours,
J. ARMSTRONG.

New-York, July 9, 1896.

On the same day Mr. Armstrong received the following answer, written on the reverse side of his letter:

Mr. J. Armstrong:

Sir: In reply to yours on this sheet, will state that the action taken in the case of Mr. Dobson by the organization cannot be undone by any individual member.

Mr. Dobson had the opportunity offered him last Monday to straighten out the matter, and am sorry to say that he did not avail himself of same.

Otherwise I cannot say more. Respectfully,
R. T. TOMPKINS.

New-York, July 9, 1896.

It was this reply that caused Armstrong to advise Dobson to take the matter to the courts. In court yesterday Dobson showed to Magistrate Flammer a notification he had received from the union telling him that he was suspended on account of his non-payment of $8 dues, and ordering him to appear at the next meeting of the order on the night of July 21. Dobson told the Magistrate that he had the money in his pocket to pay the dues if he would be allowed to go back to work, but Murphy said that he could not accept the money, and that the affair would have to be settled in the regular manner of the organization.

Murphy denied that he had made any threats against Armstrong to force him to discharge Dobson, and alleged that when Armstrong temporarily laid off Dobson on Tuesday he virtually discharged him. He admitted having told Armstrong that if Dobson was kept in his employ he would call off the other men in the union, but he declared this was within his right as a walking delegate.

Magistrate Flammer held Murphy in $500 for trial. Bail was furnished by Thomas F. Baldwin of 847 Second Avenue.

In deciding to hold Murphy for trial Magistrate Flammer said: "The union has a right by its own by-laws to suspend a member for non-payment of dues, but neither a union nor an individual has a right to dictate to an employer as to whom he must employ, be the employe either union or non-union in his affiliations."

NEW CAPTAINS IN COMMAND.

Told by Police Commissioner Roosevelt What Is Expected of Them.

The eight new Captains appointed by the Police Commissioners on Wednesday took command of their respective precincts at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at which hour the transfers of commanding officers ordered by Chief Conlin on Wednesday were also made.

Acting Captains Ryan, McKirvey, Brennan, Germann, and Albertson, reported at the precincts they were sent to for Sergeant's duty.

The new Acting Captains also took command of their stations. Acting Captain Petty, who is the revolver expert of the department, is in charge of the Charles Street Station. Acting Captain Herlihy is at the Fifth Street Station, and Acting Captain Farrell is in command of the Macdougal Street Station. Farrell was put down for the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, but Chief Conlin made a change and sent Capt. Thomas there.

Acting Captain Farrell is the youngest commanding officer in the department, and he is regarded as one of the most efficient. He has been doing duty in Chief Conlin's office for the past year, and has proved himself a valuable man. In the written competitive examination, in which sixty-six Sergeants took part, Farrell was second, making a percentage of nearly 33 out of 35 per cent. It was the excellent showing he made that brought him to the attention of the Commissioners. He will be promoted as soon as there are more vacancies.

Sergt. John Flood of Chief Conlin's staff passed the best examination of all the Sergeants who competed. He made 34 per cent. and a fraction out of 35. He is also in the line of promotion.

President Roosevelt had all the new Captains before him at Headquarters yesterday, and told them what was expected of them. He said:

I want you to feel that there is not one thing that you owe to me personally. What you owe, you owe to yourselves, the force, and the city.

The board wants you to be, and expects you to be, good patrolmen, and to do your duty up to the handle. Every one of you has been tested carefully. I have tested your outgoings and incomings since you have been in command of your respective precincts.

Some of you have slight shortcomings, which I have spoken to you about individually, and which I want you to remedy. The Commissioners demand that you do your duty. To you eight men that is not said in the nature of a threat. I know you too well for that. You recognize it. I want each of you to know that there are two questions which the board does not consider. One is your creed politics and the other is your creed religious. We care for neither of these, but we do insist upon your doing your duty. If you want to repay us, do your duty.

This is a large city, and in it each of you has drawn one of the prizes. You ought to feel satisfied, and you should show your appreciation by doing honest, conscientious work. There are two branches of the service to which I want to call your especial attention. One is to keep up a continual warfare against crime, and especially that vicious sort which is carried on behind closed doors—poolrooms, disorderly houses, and violations of the excise law. Keep that up to the handle. Beyond that you have in addition to keep before your minds the military service of the department. Five of you men were in the civil war, and understand what I mean. The other three of you would have been at the front if you had had the opportunity, I am sure.

Sooner or later in this city there will be turmoil and riot. Then you will be expected to do your duty like soldiers on the field of battle. Cowardice or shirking of duty will no more be tolerated than it would be tolerated in the army in the face of the enemy. If a police captain cannot handle his men in such times as these, he is not wanted. I have taken all that into account in promoting you.

My attention was especially called to Capt. Moynihan and the way he acted when a Roundsman in the face of danger during a horse-car strike. This happened years ago, but he then unwittingly laid the basis for his promotion now. It was a conspicuous act, and it is now being recognized.

You men must recognize the twin virtues—courage and honesty. As long as you are good Captains, I want you to understand that the Board of Commissioners will stand by you, but if you are not, no influence on earth can save you.

I also want each of you to assist the board in endeavoring to eradicate the guilt and corruption from the department by reporting such cases promptly that come to your notice. We want to get rid of the men who bring discredit on the cloth.

In conclusion Mr. Roosevelt congratulated each of the new Captains upon his promotion.

MADE PARISH CALLS ON A WHEEL.

And So the Rev. Mr. Christiansen Was Obliged to Resign.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—At a meeting of the Newark Classis of the Dutch Reformed Church Tuesday the Rev. David H. Christiansen, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Irvington, was granted the right to dissolve his relations as pastor of the church. The reason given was that the spiritual and financial welfare of the church warranted the move.

But the true reason for the pastor's retirement is said to be that he is fond of bicycle riding. Soon after he was installed, a little over two years ago, Mr. Christiansen and his wife were seen riding bicycles. This created some comment among the old and staid members of the church. They objected to the pastor making parish calls on a wheel. This caused a breach between the pastor and several members of the Consistory and the congregation. On May 30 the Consistory held a special meeting, and it was informally decided that for the welfare of the church the pastor should resign. A committee later called upon the Rev. Mr. Christiansen and intimated that his resignation would be accepted. The resignation was handed in June 15, to take effect Sept. 1.

The meeting of the Classis was for the purpose of taking action upon the matter, and the entire case was laid before that body. After some discussion, the resignation was accepted and permission for the dissolution granted.

TO JAIL WITHOUT CAUSE

NO LEGAL PROCESS USED IN THE CASE OF PHILIP HETZER.

His Wife Bought a Lounge on Installment Plan, Payment Claimed, and in Default the Husband Was Seized—Papers Served on Another and No Claim Made on Mrs. Hetzer—Justice Roesch Would Abolish Law That Works Hardship.

Philip Hetzer, a Hebrew tailor, with a large family, living at 161 Attorney Street, has had a rather unfortunate experience, being the victim of the business methods of Adolph Teitelbaum, who, under the title of the Metropolitan Household Supply Company, sells furniture and household goods at 37 Clinton Street.

Because Hetzer's wife had failed to pay a balance due on a lounge purchased from Teitelbaum on the installment plan, the tailor was arrested on Friday and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail until Tuesday.

The lounge was purchased by Mrs. Hetzer in March for $9. She paid $1 on account and agreed to pay the balance in weekly installments. She signed the usual contract prepared by Teitelbaum, in which it was agreed that the lounge should remain the property of the seller until the entire purchase money was paid.

Mrs. Hetzer cannot read English, and she says that she supposed that the paper she signed was simply a receipt that the property had been received in good order. The woman paid $2.50 in all on the purchase, and then, owing to her husband being out of work, the payments ceased.

Teitelbaum entered suit in the Fourth District Court before Justice Roesch May 8 for the recovery of $6.50. The case was continued at the instance of Leopold Harburger, counsel for the plaintiff, until July 3, when, as there was no appearance for the defense, a judgment was entered by default. An execution against the property of the defendant was issued and given to City Marshal Gross, who has charge of nearly all the Teitelbaum cases, and on July 6 the execution was returned unsatisfied. A "body" execution, as it is termed, was issued July 8, and two days after Hetzer was taken to Ludlow Street Jail and locked up.

After he had been incarcerated the tailor's friends retained A. B. Schleimer, a lawyer of 150 Clinton Street, to secure his release. Bail for the prisoner was offered at the Sheriff's office Monday, but it was refused through the failure to have the bondsmen identified. In conversation with his client Tuesday, the lawyer learned for the first time that Hetzer had had no dealings with Teitelbaum, had never sanctioned the purchase of the lounge, and had not been served with the summons.

It was learned that the summons was served on a fellow-workman of Hetzer at the shop 96 Cannon Street. This man took the paper to a friend to read for him, and, finding that it was not intended for him, he destroyed it. As was learned, no legal demand had been made on Mrs. Hetzer for the return of the property. When these facts were made apparent to Justice Roesch he ordered the immediate release of Hetzer.

The section of the Code of Civil Procedure under which such arrests are made is Section 549, which provides:

A defendant may be arrested in an action as prescribed in this title, where the action is brought for either of the following causes: * * * for an injury to property including the wrongful taking, detention, or conversion of personal property.

"There have been hundreds of cases brought by Teitelbaum under this section before Justice Roesch, in the Fourth District Court, and there are many of them still pending. In almost every case the property execution is returned unsatisfied and a "body" execution is issued, but, being threatened with arrest, the defendant almost invariably pays up.

The clerk of the court said yesterday that there is scarcely a court day that there are not from one to a dozen of Teitelbaum's cases on the calendar, brought to enforce the payment of balances claimed to be due on furniture purchased on the installment plan.

Civil Justice Roesch, referring to the many applications made by Teitelbaum for "body" executions, said:

"If the wholesale arrests which this man applies for in my court could be lawfully denied it would relieve me of about 50 per cent. of business. The law which enables Teitelbaum to imprison his debtors ought to be done away with.

"As long as it is in force I am powerless to resist him, except when, in such cases as that of Hetzer, it is made apparent that the judgment was not obtained regularly."

For Fraudulent Use of the Mails.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 16.—M. V. Hand, alias Dr. Vernon, alias William Grant, and several other names, was arrested at Kendallville, near here, by Deputy United States Marshal O. B. Wiley, charged with fraudulent use of the mails. He operated for a long time in Stanwood, Iowa, and his scheme was to advertise in the Minneapolis and St. Paul papers for a lady traveling companion for a rich widower. All applicants for the position were asked to pay $2 as a guaranty of good faith, and Hand reaped a rich harvest from susceptible maids. The Post Office Inspector at Chicago, Frank Mayer, traced Hand through several States before he was finally located in Indiana. He will be sent back to Stanwood for trial.

The Throne of the Thousand Terrors

By William Le Queux. Author of "Zoraida," "Stolen Souls," etc.

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SYNOPSIS.

The narrator of the story disregards the advice of the French officer in charge of an outpost in the Touat Oasis, in the Desert of Sahara, and accompanies a caravan further inland. He discovers that its commander is the Sheik Abdul-Melik, the pirate of the desert, against whom the French Government has sent three unsuccessful expeditions. Abdul treats the traveler well, however, and they journey on together. One night the expedition raids a little desert village. Among the captives carried away is Khadidja, daughter of the Cadi of Ideles, an implacable enemy of Abdul. On learning her identity, Abdul declares that at sunrise next morning her hands shall be cut off and sent to her father. Khadidja defies Abdul to do his worst, and taunts him.

PART II.

Roughly the men dragged her away, but ere she went she cast at us a look of haughty scornfulness, and, shrugging her shoulders, treated this terrible mandate with ineffable disdain.

"The jade's hands shall be sent to her father, the Cadi, as a souvenir of the interest he taketh in my welfare," the sheik muttered aloud. "Her tongue will never again utter rebuke or insult. Verily, Allah hath delivered into my hands a weapon to use against mine enemies."

I uttered eager words of intercession, pointing out the cruelty of taking her young life, but he only laughed derisively, and I was compelled to sit beside him while the other captives were questioned and inspected.

That night I sought repose in a shed that had been erected in a portion of the ruins, but found sleep impossible. The defiantly beautiful face of the young girl who was to die at dawn kept recurring to me with tantalizing vividness, and at length I rose, determined, if possible, to save her. Noiselessly I crept out, my footsteps muffled by the sand, saddled one of Abdul-Melik's own horses, and without attracting the notice of either sentry on duty at each end of the encampment, I entered the ruin where, confined to an iron ring in the masonry by a leather band, she crouched silent and thoughtful.

"Fi amani-illah!" I whispered, as I approached. "I come to have speech with thee, and assist thee to escape."

"Who art thou?" she inquired, struggling to her feet and peering at me in the gloom.

"A Roumi, who is determined that the outlaw's command shall never be executed," and taking the jambiyah from my girdle, I severed the thongs that confined her hands and ankles, and the next second she was free.

Briefly I explained how I had saddled a fleet horse and placed a saddle-bag with food upon it.

"If I get safely away I shall owe my life to you," she said, with intense gratitude, pressing my hand for an instant to her quivering lips. "I know this place, and ere two moons can have risen I can travel through the rocky defile and be at my father's house in Ideles. Tell me thy name, so that my father may know who was his daughter's liberator."

I told her, and in the same hasty breath asked for some souvenir.

"Alas! I have nothing," she answered, "nothing but a strange ornament which my father's mother gave to me immediately before she died, an hour previous to the attack being made upon the village," and, placing her hand deep into the breast of her dress, she drew forth a rough disk of copper, about the size of a crown piece, with a hole in it, as if it had been strung upon a thread.

When she gave it to me she told me it had been in her possession for years, that it was a talisman against terror, and that some curious legend was attached to it, the nature of which I do not now recollect. There was strange writing upon it in some foreign tongue of the Roumis that no one had been able to decipher.

I looked, but, unable to detect anything in the darkness, assured her that its possession would always remind me of her, and slipped it into the pocket of my gandoura.

Then together we crept along under the shadow of the wall, and, gaining the spot where the horse stood in readiness, I held her for a second in my embrace while she kissed me, uttering a fervent word of thanks, and afterward assisted her into the saddle. Then, a moment later, with a whispered "Allah iselemeck!" she sped away, with her unbound hair flying behind her, and was instantly lost in the darkness.

On realizing that she was gone I was seized with regret, but feeling that at least I had saved her from a horrible doom I returned to my little shed, and, wrapping myself in my bournouse, slept soundly until the sun had risen high in the heavens.

Opening my eyes, I at once remembered Khadidja's quaint souvenir, and on examining it was astonished to find both obverse and reverse of the roughly fashioned disk covered with an inscription in English crudely engraved, or rather scratched, apparently with the point of a knife. Investigating it closely, I was enabled, after some difficulty, to read the following surprising words:

"This record I leave for the person into whose hands it may fall, for I am starving. Whosoever reads this let him hasten to Zemnou, in the Zelas desert, two days from the well of El Ameima, and from the Bab-el-Oued, pace twenty steps westward outside the city wall, and under the second bastion let him dig. There will he be rewarded. John Edward Chatteris,

She Sped Away with Her Unbound Hair Flying Behind Her.

held captive in the Kasbah of Borku by order of the Sultan Othman. Sunday, June 13, 1843."

Chatteris! Instantly it occurred to me that a celebrated English explorer, archæologist, and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of that name, had years ago been lost and his fate had remained a complete mystery. This, then, was a message inscribed with apparent difficulty within the impregnable citadel of the warrior Sultan of Borku, whose little mountain kingdom was situated 500 miles south of Mourzouk, between the Tibesti Mountains and Lake Tsad: a secret that for half a century had been in the keeping of Arabs who could not decipher it.

What might not be buried at the spot indicated by this curious relic of the great traveler? My curiosity was excited to the utmost. Impatient to investigate the truth, but compelled nevertheless to remain silent until such time as I could escape from my undesirable companions, I concealed the disk in my gandoura and rose to join Abdul-Melik at his morning meal.

Khadidja's escape caused the old outlaw intense chagrin, and his anger knew no bounds, but luckily no suspicion fell upon me, and, having remained with them during two whole moons, I succeeded one day, when we were near the town of Rhat, in evading them and getting away. As quickly as possible I returned to In Salah, where I exhibited the metal disk with its strange inscription to Capt. Chandicux, who became at once interested in it, announcing his intention to accompany me next day to investigate the truth of the engraved record.

With an escort of twenty Spahis, all well mounted and armed, we rode out of In Salah at dawn, and for nine days continued our journey across the desert due eastward, first taking the caravan route to Tarz Oulli, beyond the French boundary, and continuing through the rocky region of the Ibehaouen and across the Djedid Oasis, until one evening, at the maghrib hour, the high white walls and three tall minarets of the desert city of Zemnou came within view. It was unsafe to take the Spahis nearer, therefore we returned and bivouacked until darkness set in. Then, dressed in the haick and burnouse of the Arab of the plain, Chandioux, with myself and three Spahis, carrying spades concealed beneath our flowing drapery, approached the town and crept under the shadow of the walls until we reached the Bab-el-Oued, or principal gate. Guarded by strong watch towers on either side, the gate was closed, and silently we crept, anxious and breathless, on over the sand westward, until we had counted twenty paces and reached the second bastion.

Then, after glancing eagerly around to reassure ourselves that we were not observed, we all five commenced to dig beneath the wall. Discovery, we knew, would mean death. The sand was loose but full of stones, and for some time we worked without result. Indeed, I began to fear that some one had already been able to decipher the record and obeyed its injunctions, when suddenly the spade of one of the Spahis struck something hard, and he uttered an ejaculation. With one accord we worked with a will, and within ten minutes were unearthing an object of extraordinary shape. At first it puzzled us considerably, but at length, when we had cleared the earth sufficiently to remove it, we made a cursory examination, and discovered it was a kind of stool with a semicircular seat, supported by six short columns of twisted gold in imitation of serpents, the seat itself being of gold inlaid with many precious stones, while the feet consisted of six great yellow topazes, beautifully cut and highly polished, held in the serpents' mouths. The gold had become dimmed by long contact with the earth, but the gems, as we rubbed off the sand that clung to them, gleamed and sparkled in the tapers' fitful rays.

When Suddenly the Spade of One of the Spahis Struck Something Hard.

The stool, or throne, was so heavy that it was with difficulty two men dragged it out of the trench, and breathless with anxiety we all lent a willing hand to carry it over the five miles of open desert to where the men were awaiting

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STOCKS DECLINE BELOW LEVEL OF THE VENEZUELA PANIC.

Unfavorable Reports Concerning Mr. Vanderbilt's Condition Cause Depression—Political Uncertainty Prevents Buying—Moderate Rally in the Afternoon on Covering by Shorts—Feverish Closing—Anxiety over the Gold Reserve.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Conditions to-day were much the same as yesterday, except that in the morning they were aggravated by the character of the reports from the bedside of Mr. Vanderbilt. The group of stocks with which his name is associated were consequently weak, the declines extending to 5¼ points in Lake Shore, 2½ in New-York Central, 3 in Northwestern, 1 in Michigan Central, and 1½ in Big Four. At the same time the leading Granger stocks made lower prices than yesterday, St. Paul falling to 70, Burlington to 66½, and Rock Island to 56⅞, the weakness also extending to the general list, but to a less degree. There was heavy trading in the Industrials, in all of which the lowest point of the Summer was reached.

The turn came in the afternoon, when it became apparent, through the unwieldy character of the short interest, that the market was largely oversold. The rally which followed the attempt to cover was most pronounced, and averaged about 2 points for the whole list. It did not, however, hold up to the close, for in the final fifteen minutes the bears again became aggressive, and prices yielded rather easily. Still the net losses of the day were by no means so heavy as yesterday. Notwithstanding the bear attacks, and the liquidation which they resulted in, the market was at no time "panicky," although in many instances prices are well below those made in the Venezuelan disturbance in December last. There was also an entire absence of rumors concerning the credit of houses, notwithstanding the very sharp break which has occurred.

Back of all the unrest in the market is the uncertainty arising from the Chicago platform and nominations. There are few who believe that the silver men can be successful in the election, but men with money prefer to wait before entering into new ventures until the outcome of the contest is more clearly defined. This accounts for the absence of buying power beyond that afforded by the covering of shorts, and it is noticeable that when this ceases the market becomes dull with a sagging tendency. The gold reserve is again attracting attention, owing to the rumors that large exports of gold will be made on Saturday. The rally in the afternoon was hastened by a report that steps were to be taken to protect the gold reserve, but the statement could not be verified. The only way to stop exports at the moment is to sell exchange short, trusting to cover it when the outward crop movement begins. The exchange market was dull, but rates were well above the point when exports can be profitably made.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 5 per cent. for four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but not well known, 6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $104,065,167; balances, $6,765,958. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,026,435.

Money on call in London 1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69¼. There was sales of 10,000 ounces at 68⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54⅜c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$42,042,279
Imports for same period	2,533,556
Net exports	$39,508,723
Net exports to date, 1895	11,975,025
Net exports to date, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports to date, 1893	99,609,073

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, with a better supply of bills. Nominal rates were unchanged at $4.88¾ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.89½@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 75c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and weak. The principal changes were:

Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Mo., K. & T. 4s	1
Nor. Pac. con. 5s, t. r.	1
Nor. Pac. 3d, c., t. r.	1¼

DECLINED.

B'way & 7th Av. con.	1
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	1¼
Ches. & Ohio con.	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	2½
C., R. & Q. 1st, Neb. ext. 4s	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s	1
Erie gen. lien	1
Nor. Pac. 3d, c., t. r.	1½
Mobile & Ohio gen.	4
Rock Island 6s, c.	2
Rio G. West 1st	2¾
St. L. S. W. 1st	2½
So. Pac. of M. 1st.	1
Southern Ry. 5s	3⅝
Texas Pacific 1st	1
Wabash 1st	1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were weak, but the declines were less heavy. The 4s, 1925, coupon, fell off ¼, and the 5s, registered and coupon, ½. The sales were $143,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 113¼@113½@112¾; $10,000 5s, registered, at 111; $31,000 do, coupon, at 112¼@112½, and $26,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 107½@107⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	107	108
4s, c., 1907	107½	108½
4s, r., 1925	113¾	112¾
4s, c., 1925	113¾	113¼
*5s, r., 1904	110½	111½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112¼
Currency 6s, 1899	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

*Ex interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
Broadway	215
Commerce	203
First Nat. of S. I.	100
Gallatin National	200
Hanover	300
Imp. & Traders'	530
Irving	140
Lincoln National	750
Manhattan	207
Market & Fulton	205
Merchants' Ex.	110
National Union	202½
Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Seaboard National	170
Shoe & Leather	95
Western National	111½

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ¾, to 95; Reading, ⅜, to 6⅛; Erie, ¼, to 14⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 48⅛, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13¾. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅜, to 93½; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 61; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 32½, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 73⅛. British consols were unchanged at 113 7-16 for money and 113½ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £294,499 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 58.56 per cent., is now 59.17 per cent., against a decline from 58.00 per cent. to 58.42 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 900,000f in gold and a decrease of 2,625,000f in silver.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company, payable July 25 at the Central Trust Company of New-York. Transfer books closed July 15 and will re-open July 27.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	9	9	8½	9	+ ⅛	8¾	9¼	860
American Cotton Oil pf	40¾	41	38½	40	+ ½	40	42	450
American Express	110	110	110	110	..	107	112	50
*American Sugar Refineries	105	105⅛	103⅝	104⅝	— ⅜	104⅝	104⅞	82,465
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	99	99	98	98	— 1¼	97½	98¾	465
Am. Tel. & Cable Company	91	91	90	90	..	87	91	18
American Tobacco	58⅛	59¼	56¾	58¾	— ⅝	58¾	58⅞	57,650
Atch., T. & S. F., all in. paid	12⅝	12⅝	11¼	12¼	— ⅜	12	12¼	14,580
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	18½	18½	15	17	— ½	17	17½	8,000
Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16½	15½	16¼	— ⅛	16¼	16¾	1,750
*Bay State Gas	17	17	17	17	..	..	..	200
*Brooklyn R. T.	20	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛	19½	20½	727
Brooklyn Union Gas	82	84¾	81¾	84⅝	+ 1⅝	84⅝	85	1,080
Canada Southern	44	44	43¼	43¾	— ⅝	43⅝	44½	665
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¾	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛	13⅜	13⅝	2,776
Chicago & Alton	153½	153½	153	153½	..	153	158	200
Chicago Gt. W.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	6⅜	7¼	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	41	41	41	..	41	42	100
Chicago Gas	63⅝	63⅝	62	64½	+ 1¼	64½	64⅝	12,810
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	68⅝	69½	66⅝	68	— ⅜	67⅝	68	36,970
Chicago & Northwestern	95⅞	96¼	92⅝	94⅝	— ⅝	94⅝	95	6,115
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	149	149	148	148	— 2	..	..	200
C., M. & St. Paul	72⅛	72⅜	70¼	72¼	— ½	72	72¼	54,920
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	126	126	121½	121¾	— 4½	121½	123⅝	307
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	58	58⅜	56	56	— ⅝	56	58½	11,185
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	25½	25½	23½	25	— ⅛	24⅞	25	2,550
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	44½	44½	42	44	— 1	45	45	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	17½	18½	16	18½	+ 1⅝	18¼	18⅝	1,530
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16	16	15½	15½	— ⅜	15½	15⅝	278
Consolidated Gas Company	146	146	142	144½	— 1½	143½	144⅞	2,634
Delaware & Hudson	119	119	115⅛	117½	— 1¼	117	119	2,475
Del., Lack. & Western	150	150½	149	150⅝	+ ⅛	149½	150½	2,100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	44¼	45	43	44	— ⅜	44¼	44½	1,710
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	12	12	10	11¾	— ⅛	11½	12	10,339
Erie	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛	14	14½	410
Erie 2d pf.	18⅝	18½	18	18½	+ 1¼	18½	19	400
General Electric	23⅜	23⅜	20	21¾	— 1⅝	21¾	21¾	6,737
Iowa Central	6	6	6	6	— 1	6	6½	270
Iowa Central pf.	22	22½	22	22	— 3	22	24	500
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	12	12	12	12	..	12	15	50
Lacled'e Gas	18⅝	19	17½	19	— ⅛	18½	19½	1,365
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛	16½	16½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	62	64⅜	62	64⅜	— 2⅜	64¼	65	410
Lake Shore	143	143	137¾	141	— 1½	139⅝	142	2,412
Louisville & Nashville	46⅜	47½	45⅞	46½	— ⅝	46⅝	46⅝	19,760
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	12	14½	11½	14½	+ 1	13⅝	14½	1,464
Manhattan Con.	95⅝	95½	92¾	95	— ⅝	94⅞	95	10,153
*Metropolitan Traction	96	96	94⅜	94⅜	— 2⅜	94	98	460
Michigan Central	91	91	90	90	..	90⅜	92	550
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛	9¾	10⅜	400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	18⅞	19½	17⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜	19	19½	4,784
Missouri Pacific	19¼	19¼	17⅞	18⅝	— ⅝	18½	18⅝	6,080
Mobile & Ohio	18	18	18	17	..	17	19	100
*National Lead Company	20¼	20½	19⅞	20	— ¾	20¼	21	2,680
*National Lead Company pf.	81	81	79	79	— 4½	80¼	85	443
National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	..	15	16	100
New-Jersey Central	92	95	90	93½	+ 1½	93	94	4,402
New-York Central	93½	93½	90	91½	— 1½	91½	92	2,340
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	12	12	12	12	..	11	13	150
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf.	23	24	23	23	— ⅞	22½	23½	600
N. Y., Sus. & Western	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ¼	7½	8	250
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	18⅞	19	17½	17½	— 1	18	18½	2,080
North American	4½	4½	3¾	3¾	— ⅝	3⅞	4	1,445
Northern Pacific, 2d in. paid	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	6⅜	7	9,205
Nor. Pacific pf., 2d in. paid	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜	14⅜	15	430
Ontario & Western	13¾	13¾	13	13	— ⅛	13⅛	13⅜	1,505
O. S. L. & U. N., 3d in. paid	9½	10	9½	10	+ ⅛	..	10	250
Pacific Mail	20	20	18¾	19⅜	— ⅛	19⅜	19½	2,370
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. paid	12¾	12¾	11¼	12	— ¼	11½	12	8,902
Pitts., C. & St. Louis	12¾	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼	12	13	300
Pullman Palace Car Company	145½	145½	142	143	— 3	144	145	121
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114	114	114	114	..	113½	116	100
St. Louis Southwestern	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼	3½	4	612
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛	7½	8	158
St. Paul & Omaha	35½	35½	34	34¾	— ¾	34½	35	1,400
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	124	124	124	124	..	122½	124½	20
Southern Pacific	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛	18	18⅜	500
Southern Railway	8⅛	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛	7⅞	7⅞	5,772
Southern Railway pf.	22	22	20½	21¼	— ⅜	21¼	21½	6,880
Tennessee Coal & Iron	18⅜	18⅜	16	17⅜	— 1½	17½	17⅝	9,205
Texas Pacific	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	6½	6⅝	1,000
Union Pacific	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛	6⅛	6¼	2,303
U. S. Cordage	4	4	3¾	4	..	4	4¼	2,620
U. S. Cordage pf.	7½	8	7½	8	..	7¾	8¼	240
U. S. Cordage gtd.	15	15	15	15	— ½	14¾	16	730
United States Express	40	40	40	40	..	40	42	260
*United States Leather	5½	6	5½	6	..	6	6¼	689
*United States Leather pf.	50	50¼	47¾	49½	— ¾	49	49¾	8,203
United States Rubber	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛	16	16½	375
United States Rubber pf.	72	72½	72	72	+ ¾	71¾	73	505
Wabash	6	6	6	6	..	5¾	6	35
Wabash pf.	15	15⅝	14½	15¼	+ ⅝	15¼	15½	1,020
Western Union Telegraph	80¾	80¾	77¼	79¼	+ ⅜	79¼	79⅝	9,963
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8	8	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛	7⅞	8½	1,330
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	27	27	26¼	26¾	— 1¼	25	27	500
Total sales								426,043

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	68⅞	68⅝	68¾	68⅝	— ⅜	69	69¼	10,000

Bonds.

Am. Cot Oil Co 8s	107	Mil. L S & W ext 5s	114
2,000		1,000	
8,000	106¾	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	59
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	68½	6,000	
10,000		N Y, N H & H 4s	
Atch, Top & San Fé gen 4s	74⅞	cons deb certfs small bonds	
7,500		300	130
20,000	74⅞	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	
10,000	74½	5,000@20F	106
5,000	74½	N Y, Sus & W'n G M	
2,000	74¼	1,000	62
10,000	73⅞	N Y, Susq & W'n 2d	
2,000	73¼	3,000	64
22,000	73	North Pac 1st 6s	84
5,000	73⅝	1,000	118¼
6,000	73½	2,000	113
20,000	73¾	8,000	65½
50,000	74	North Pac Cons 5s	
15,000	74¼	Trust Co certfs assented	
10,000	74	15,000	41¼
10,000	74¼	9,000	41½
adjustmt 4s		3,000	41¾
50,000	34½	15,000	42
5,000	34⅝	25,000	41
10,000	34⅝	5,000	40½
10,000	34¾	North Pac 2d Cup	
1,000	34⅝	Tr Co cts assented	
6,000	34¾	15,000	107
32,000	34	North Pac 3d coup	
5,000	33⅞	Tr Co ctfs assented	
10,000	33	2,000	65¼
15,000	32¾	20,000	40
5,000	33½	3,000	39½
1,000	33¾	1,000	39¼
15,000	34	35,000	39
Atlantic & Pac Inc	⅞	5,000	39½
5,000		10,000	39⅝
Austin & N'w'n 1st	84	1,000	40
7,000	84½	10,000	39⅞
5,000		10,000	40
Broadw'y & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	115	10,000	40¼
2,000		5,000	40½
Brooklyn & Mon 5s	107½	10,000	40⅝
2,000		5,000	40½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	77¼	3,000	41½
15,000		Oregon Impvmt 1st	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	104½	9,000	81
5,000		Oreg Imp Co con 5s	
Buff, R & P G M 5s	107	Trust Co certfs	
7,000		5,000	12
Canada So 1st Gtd	107	Peo & Eastern 1st	70
3,000		1,000	
Cent of N J 5s	115½	Philа & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 2d instlmt paid	
6,000		10,000	28
Ches & Ohio con 5s	106	10,000	27
1,000	106	20,000	26½
1,000@20F		1,000	25⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s	69	5,000	26
2,000	68½	8,000	27
2,000	69	5,000	27½
1,000	68	2d Pref Inc	
5,000	67½	Trust Co certfs	
10,000		2d instlmt paid	
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	94	1,000	17
11,000		Phil & Rdg gen 4s	
Chic, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s	96	Tr Co ctfs assentd	
10,000		75,000	73
Nebraska Ext 4s	88	9,000	72½
5,000		10,000	72½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs	39½	2,000	72¾
2,000		Rich & Danv 6s	117
8,000	39	1,000	
20,000	39½	5,000	116
5,000	40	Rio Grande Wn 1st	71½
Chic & Northwestn 25 year deb 5s	106	3,000	
3,000		1,000	70
30 year deb 5s	69	St L & Iron Mt 5s	108
3,000	109½	10,000	
Chic, R I & P ext 5s	68½	St L Southwn 1st	74
19,000	100¼	7,000	
45,000	100¾	3,000	69
1,000	100¼	1,000	68½
14,000	100¼	St L Southwn 2d Inc	
6,000	100¼	5,000	26
Chic, R I & Pac 6s	125	10,000	25½
18,000		St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s	
Clev C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s	91	13,000	121
5,000		St P & Sioux C 1st	128
Col, H V & T G M 6s	84	5,000	
5,000		So Pac, N Mex 1st	102
Col & Ninth Av 1st	115	10,000	
16,000		Southn Ry 1st 5s	84
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	89	23,000	83¾
11,000		2,000	84
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	100	1,000	83⅝
5,000		5,000	84
Dul, S Shore & A 5s	93¼	14,000	83½
4,000		3,000	83½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	105½	1,000	82¾
1,000		1,000	82¼
Erie 2d ext 5s prior bds	89½	7,000	82
11,000		27,000	81¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s	62½	10,000	81½
5,000		1,000	81¾
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co certfs	51	15,000	82½
1,000s3	51	5,000	82⅝
1,000	50	Tenn Centl Jr & R 6s	
2,000s3	50	Birmingh'm Div 1st	84
Han & St Jo Cons 6s	118	1,000	
2,000		Termin'l R R Ass'n of St L con 5s	105
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	101	5,000	
2,000s20F		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	80½
Lake E & W 1st 5s	115	2,000	
9,000		5,000	81
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	102¾	2,000	
5,000		Tex & Pac 2d Inc	17½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	115	20,000	
7,000	114½	Un Pac Ext S F 8s	88
2,000	114¾	2,000	
Louisville & Nashv Gen'l Mtge 6s	113¾	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	30
5,000		5,000	
Manh Beach Imp Inc 6s A	30	U S Cord'ge Co 1st Trust Co certfs	20
5,000		10,000	20
Mfl & St Paul Chic & L Sup Div	106½	3,000	20¼
1,000		19,000	20
Chic & Mil Div	124	U S Leather Co 6s	12
5,000		2,000	111½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	80	Wabash 1st 5s	104
2,000	79½	12,000	103
3,000	79	2,000	104
2,000	78½	1,000	
2,000	79½	Wabash R R 2d	72¾
2,000	78¼	3,000	
8,000	79	Wabash Deb Ser B	22⅞
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	53¼	15,000	
10,000	53	West Shore gtd 4s	103½
11,000	52½	6,000	
5,000	52½	25,000	103¼
10,000	52	Registered	103
10,000	52½	2,000	103
5,000	53	7,000s3	102¾
Total sales	$1,433,800	2,000	
		18,000	102⅞
		W'n N Y & Penn 1st	105
		25,000	
		Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	30¼
		5,000	30
		32,000	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	145	150
Alb. & Sus.	170	..
Alt. & T. H.	58	63
Am. Coal	115	125
Ann Arbor	7½	9
A. Arbor pf.	20	23
Am. Tob. pf.	93	100
At. & Pac.	⅝	1
B. & O. S. W., pf., new	3	8
B. A. pf.	102	105
Brunsw'k Co.	⅞	1
B., R. & P.	23	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	50	55
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..
Can. Pac.	59½	60¼
C. F. & M.	3	..
Central Pac.	14½	15
Cleve. & P.	160½	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	53	65
Com. Cable	130	..
Consol Coal	32	36
D. & R. G.	12½	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	54	60
D., S. S. & A.	3½	4¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	10
Erie 1st pf.	31	33
Erv. & T. H. 2d	38	50
E. & T. H. pf.	40	50
Gt. Nor. pf.	110	120
G. B. & W.	½	1
Homestake	34	..
Ill. Central	90¾	91¾
L. Ill. & I.	..	27½
Ill. Steel Co.	50	58½
K. & Mich.	6¼	8
K. & D. M.	2½	3
Lac. Gas pf.	80	..
Long Island	74	76
L., N. A. & C.	5	6
Mah. Coal R.	100	110
Man. Beach	5	12
Mal. Coal pf.	40	55
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Refs.	105⅛	105⅛	102⅜	104½	27,090
Am. S. Ref. pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	20
Am. Oil & Ref.	35	35	33½	33½	300
Am. Tobacco Co.	58¼	59⅛	56⅝	58⅞	7,420
A., T. & S. F.	12⅜	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	840
A., T. & S. F. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Chicago Gas	63⅝	65⅝	62½	64⅝	1,080
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	57⅞	58⅝	56⅛	57¾	2,240
Chic., B. & Q.	68⅞	69¼	66½	67⅞	6,650
Cent. of N. J.	92	92	91⅜	91½	170
Chic. & N. W.	96¼	96¼	93	93½	300
Consol. Gas	142¾	143¾	142¼	142¾	40
Dist. & C. F.	12	12⅜	10¾	11	660
Gen. Electric	22⅛	22⅛	20	21¾	370
Laclede Gas	17½	17½	17½	17½	20
Louis. & Nash.	46¾	47½	45⅝	46⅞	5,640
Mo. Pacific	19¼	19¼	18	18⅜	1,000
Manhattan	95	95	93⅜	93⅞	400
Nat. Lead	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	200
N. Y. Central	91	91	91	91	140
P. & R., 2d as. pd.	12	12	11⅜	12	360
Pacific Mail	19¼	19¼	18	18	50
Southern Ry.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	20
Southern Ry pf.	20⅜	20½	20½	20½	260
Tenn C. & I.	18⅞	18⅞	16⅞	16⅞	340
U. S. Leather pf.	49⅞	49⅞	47⅞	49⅛	820
Wabash	6	6	6	6	110
Wabash pf.	15	15	15	15	120
West. Union	80	80	77½	79½	1,610
Total sales					93,240

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S.F.gen.	74⅛	74⅛	73½	73½	$22,000
A., T. & S.F. adj.	34½	34½	33	33	35,000
C. & N.P. 5s t. r.	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	10,000
Southern Ry 5s.	83½	83½	83	83	7,000
U. S. 4½s, 1925, c.	113⅜	113⅜	113	113	8,000
Total sales					$52,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bedford cons	2.95	2.95	2.85	2.85	800
Brunswick	.18	.18	.18	.18	100
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Victor	7.12½	7.12½	7.12½	7.12½	50
Total sales					1,450

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	56⅝	56⅝	56	56⅜	491,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.11	.18
Belcher	.33	.42
Best & Belcher	.71	.81
Bodie Consolidated	.43	.45
Bulwer	.30	.30
Challar	2.60	2.65
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.75	*1.85

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } June 27, 1896.

To holders of certificates of deposit representing bonds or stock of the Oregon Improvement Company deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under a preliminary agreement dated October 8, 1895, and

To holders of Bonds and Stock of said Oregon Improvement Company.

Holders of said bonds and stock may deposit the same with either of the Trust Companies aforesaid under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization referred to in this Committee's notice dated May 29, 1896, copies of which are lodged with said Trust Companies, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1896. Holders of certificates of deposit issued under said preliminary agreement may exchange such certificates for reorganization certificates, or may withdraw the securities represented thereby, ON OR BEFORE THE SAME DATE, AUGUST 1, 1896.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, N. Y.,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Boston,
E. ROLLINS MORSE, Boston,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York,
JULES S. BACHE, New-York,
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel,
10 Wall St., New-York.
} Committee.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

BOSTON, JULY 14, 1896.

Pursuant to order of the United States Circuit Court, the following described coupons, together with interest accured thereon while payment has been in default, will be paid at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, and at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, on and after Friday, July 17, 1896, on presentation of such coupons:

FROM KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY (DENVER EXTENSION) FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS:

For each coupon due May 1, 1894; thirty dollars; interest thereon, three dollars ninety-eight cents. In all, thirty-three dollars ninety-eight cents.

FROM UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D. (MIDDLE DIVISION) FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS:

For each coupon due June 1, 1894, thirty dollars; interest thereon, three dollars eighty-three cents. In all, thirty-three dollars eighty-three cents.

FROM UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., (EASTERN DIVISION,) FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS:

For each coupon due August 1, 1894, thirty dollars; interest thereon, three dollars fifty-three cents. In all, thirty-three dollars fifty-three cents.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.

New-York, June 17, 1896.

The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being Fifth Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 7, 102, 148, 185, 238, 255, 300, 335, 338, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 468, and 500, have this day been drawn for redemption by the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the first day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WM. MAHL, Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO., 45 Wall St., N. Y., July 16, 1896.

Coupons due August 1st, 1896, on the Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Eighty-eighth Dividend.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. (5 per cent.) is payable on demand at the office of the company, No 37 Pine Street, N. Y.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.

New-York, July 14, 1896.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, July 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the 2 New-York Navy Yard, to be opened July 21, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, July 21, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of brooms, brushes, screws, flax twine, lumber, drills, iron, steel, brass, packing, alcohol, red lead, white lead, white zinc, brown zinc, paints, grease, tallow, concentrated lye, shellac, varnishes, linseed oil, sperm oil, lard oil, brass pipe and fittings, files, tools, laundry soap, beeswax, waste, silk laces, twill, buttonhole twist spool cotton, flannel, cotton duck, ivory buttons, jack knives, and tea. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., JULY 14TH, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M. AUGUST 14th, 1896, and then opened for construction of a storehouse. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application to Lt. E. W. VAN C. LUCAS, Q. M.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

LOAN DELEGATES GO HOME

STATE LEAGUE OFFICIALS ALL RE-ELECTED IN BROOKLYN.

The Ninth Annual Meeting Was a Highly Successful One—Auditing Committees Will Hereafter Examine All Passbooks Every Six Months—More than $10,000,000 of Small Savings Go into the Fund Each Year.

The New-York State League of the Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations finished its ninth annual meeting in Brooklyn yesterday, and last evening the delegates started for their respective homes. Every one said that the meeting had been most successful. The place for holding the next annual meeting was left for the Executive Committee to decide upon.

Among the resolutions presented for action was one calling upon the Building Loan Associations attached to the league to make all the mortgages payable in gold.

It was deemed advisable at this time not to take any action upon this resolution. The officers believed that by the adoption of the above resolution the idea might go abroad that the league was becoming a political body, and consequently the resolution was laid aside without any action being taken upon the matter.

One of the resolutions adopted was that hereafter every six months an auditing committee shall pass upon all the passbooks of the members, a thing which has not been done in the past. Only the books of the officers have been audited heretofore. This resolution was at the suggestion of Frederick L. Jenkins, the clerk of Police Superintendent McKelvey.

The Finance Committee reported that the league had a balance on hand after all the bills had been paid of $179.13.

The following officers were then re-elected: President—Thomas F. Larkin, Brooklyn; First Vice President—Walter Briggs, Schenectady; Second Vice President—Gilbert S. Barnes, Tottenville; Third Vice President—Frank D. Kingsbury, Corning; Secretary—John Hourigan, Albany; Treasurer, Francis N. Penn, New-York.

Executive Committee—Gilbert S. Barnes, Tottenville; Walter Briggs, Schenectady; Seymour Dexter, Elmira; John Hourigan, Albany; Frank D. Kingsbury, Corning; Avery Kinsman, Rochester; Thomas F. Larkin, Brooklyn; J. E. Lovely, Brooklyn; Benjamin J. Macdonald, Newburg; Francis N. Penn, New-York; George W. Polk, Long Island pole; Charles H. Rodgers, Buffalo; Gregory Strootman, Buffalo; Horace L. Wells, New-York, and James Wheeler, West New-Brighton.

Col. William L. Bloomer of Buffalo, Seymour Baxter of Elmira, Walter L. Durack of Brooklyn, Thomas F. Larkin of Brooklyn, and John Hourigan of Albany were elected delegates to attend the regular annual meeting of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations, which will meet in Philadelphia in a short time.

Charles R. Hall of the State Banking Department addressed the delegates on the subject, "Proper Functions of a State Examiner of Building Loan Associations," in the morning. Charles O'C. Hennessy read a paper on "Home Owning and Taxation." Among other things he said:

"The last statistical report of the banking department indicates that there are at present 25,000 heads of families in this State who are paying for homes worth $50,000,000 through the co-operative building and savings associations. More than $10,000,000 a year of the small savings go to swell the home-getting fund. The co-operative associations in the metropolitan district alone have investments in homes of the value at the present momen of about $25,000,000.

"The co-operators of New-York County are lending $4,000,000 a year to small home-seekers; $1,000,000 more is loaned by the co-operative associations of this City of Brooklyn, and $500,000 more is invested for home seekers by the small building associations of Queens, Richmond, and Westchester Counties.

"What is the attitude of the State in this vital matter of taxation toward the beneficent movement? Do our tax laws encourage thrift, industry, and home getting, or is it otherwise? I am very sorry to say that it is otherwise. In the suburbs of this city, which is to-day in point of territory one of the greatest municipalities in the world, there are vast acres of unused farm and garden lands in the city limits by the comparatively recent annexation of the county towns. Only a few years ago large farms, taxed at nominal rates, were to be seen on all sides in New-Utrecht, Flatlands, Flatbush, and Gravesend. The legislative fiat of annexation, aided by the queenly mechanism of the metropolitan home seekers and the pervading enterprise and industry of the land speculator, has changed all this."

J. Addison Robb of Brooklyn spoke on the subject, "Should the Premium be Abolished in Building Loan Associations?" He said:

"It is my strong belief that all the building associations must, sooner or later, and probably within a comparatively short period, abolish the premium charge and loan their money at a flat rate of interest, not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum. The argument that investors will become scarce can hardly be of force, for all men place their money where they can get the best return with the greatest security."

Gilbert A. Barnes of Tottenville and Edward F. Howell of this city spoke briefly on the subject, "How We Provide for Paying Maturing Shares."

WANT A PARTITION SALE DELAYED.

Trustees of the Chesterman Estate Object to Selling Houses Now.

Application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Stover, by George Van Slyck, counsel for George Chesterman and Ronald K. Brown, trustees of the estate of William A. Chesterman, for a postponement of the sale of the estate in an action for partition.

There are twenty houses belonging to the estate, and they are valued at close to $1,000,000. They are situated at 114 and 116 Sixth Avenue, 205 and 207 East Ninth Street, 2 to 14 Stuyvesant Street, 80 Nassau Street, 151 West Fourteenth Street, and 135, 136, and 136½ West Fourteenth Street, and in Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, and in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

The referee's report was filed on June 30, and the sale was ordered for July 28. Counsel for the trustees said that this was a bad time to sell real estate, and if the sale went on there would be a loss to the trustees of at least $100,000. He also declared that some of the parties to the suit have considerable money, and might buy in the property at a low price, to the detriment of other beneficiaries.

Affidavits stating that this is a good time to sell real estate were submitted by the other side, notably one from William M. Ryan. He says that the market is now settled, and good prices are being realized. He says that, on account of the political uncertainty in the Fall, there will be a depressing effect on the market then.

Decision was reserved.

DIED IN HER 105TH YEAR.

Rosa Farrari Was Hoboken's Oldest Inhabitant.

Rosa Farrari, who is believed to have been the oldest person in Hoboken, died at her home, 523 Adams Street, Wednesday night, from old age, debility, and the result of a fall. A sketch of Mrs. Farrari's life appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday, May 24.

She was born in Genoa July 6, 1792. She celebrated her one hundred and fourth birthday in her bed, to which she had been confined since January, having fallen upon the ice early one Sunday morning while going to mass in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis.

Prior to the time of her accident she had been fairly active for a woman of her years, and had attended mass daily, being a devout Catholic. After the accident she was never able to leave the house.

She came to this country after her husband's death twenty-four years ago, and made her home with her son-in-law and daughter. She will be buried to-day in the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery.

CHAMPION FOR "MAD DOGS."

President Haines Distinguishes Sick Dogs from Those with Rabies.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has purchased the property at the northwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and about Oct. 1 will begin the erection of a six-story fireproof structure, to serve as its permanent headquarters.

President John P. Haines said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that the Madison Avenue site had been selected because it was, in his opinion, the most desirable location in the city for the society's headquarters, and for the further reason that when the Greater New-York plan of consolidation is effected, the society's offices will be easy of access to the people of Brooklyn.

The architects of the new structure are Messrs. Renwick, Aspinwall, and Owen. They have designed a building which will be an ornament to that section of the city in which it will be situated. The style of architecture will be the Italian Renaissance, treated with artistic effect.

President Haines said the business of the society had increased enormously within the last five or six years, and that it had completely outgrown the present accommodations of the society's offices at 10 East Twenty-second Street, which are now wholly inadequate.

Mr. Haines is now hard at work preparing for publication a pamphlet concerning rabies in dogs, which will be placed in the hands of every policeman in the city, and which will be given the widest publicity. In this pamphlet Mr. Haines will give the results of his research in the matter of "mad dogs." He will prove that a "mad dog" is an exceeding rarity, and will completely overturn popular and wide-spread beliefs on that subject.

"It is a popular error," said Mr. Haines, "that the mad dog runs about with evidences of excitement, frothing at the mouth and snapping at those he comes in contact with.

"The mad dog's jaws are never covered with froth, although a thick and ropy mucus does undoubtedly cling to his lips. In fact, the white and flecky foam which is often seen on an epileptic dog is not an evidence of rabies, but a plain proof that his disease is not rabies.

"The mad dog may trot slowly, but he is never seen to rush about in agitation, and he never gallops. The epileptic dog, on the contrary, runs freely, with his mouth closed. He emits a frequent and snappy bark; his jaws may be flecked with foamy saliva; he may have convulsions, but in all of these particulars he presents a notable contrast with the slowly, the dull motions, and disconsolate aspect of the rabid dog.

"It will thus be seen that the popular notion of the symptoms of rabies is erroneous in almost every particular. Hydrophobia, meaning the dread of water, but the dread of water is a symptom of the disease in the human subject, not in dogs, cats, horses, or other animals.

"Dogs that have been really affected with rabies have been allowed to go free because they had been seen to lap water or to enter a pond or a stream. It should be understood that, in the dog, aversion to water is no sign of rabies.

"So great is the popular dread of hydrophobia that a slight derangement of the dog's nervous system is often mistaken for a symptom of rabies, and a dog in convulsions, or an epileptic fit or stricken with apoplexy, may be shot as mad, particularly if it be hot weather, before there is a chance of determining the nature of his disease.

"Before Pasteur's system was invented, about nineteen persons annually were officially reported to have died of hydrophobia. Now, strange as it may seem, the number of persons who annually report themselves bitten by rabid animals averages from 1,500 to 2,000.

"Rabies is a rare disease, and hydrophobia is far less a form of hysteria. Were there less talk about it, it would be better for the community.

"A little more knowledge of our own nervous system, a little less ignorance of the dogs, and we shall be far more likely to escape hydrophobia entirely than we are to die from it, or to be saved by inoculation."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Contracts Let for the Construction of a New-York Central Station.

Contracts have been let for the construction of the new passenger station of the New-York Central, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, in Fourth Avenue, and work will begin at once under the direction of Col. Walter Katte, chief engineer. Inasmuch as the plans provide for a station under the elevated structure, instead of at the side, it will be necessary to sink the grade of a section of the elevated structure about eight inches in order to give room for the platforms. This part of the work will consume considerable time, thereby causing further delay in the running of trains over the new steel viaduct and the great four-track drawbridge. The date of the completion of the station is indefinite.

The Hot-Water Motor.

Experiments with the hot-water motor, which has enlisted the interest of some of the New-York Central officials, were made on the New-York and Putnam Division at Cortlandt, Wednesday and yesterday, with a fair degree of success. Only short runs were made. The owners of this motor expect soon to have it in shape for a practical test with a heavy train.

Baggage Agents' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The second and last day's session of the Convention of the American Association of General Baggage Agents was held behind closed doors at the Hotel Walton to-day. Most of the important matters were laid over until the Winter meeting because of a meagre attendance. To-morrow the delegates will go to Atlantic City, from which place they will disperse.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Onondaga Lake Railroad Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday to construct a double-track street surface electric road about seven miles in length from Clinton Square, in Syracuse, to the resort known as Long Branch, Onondaga Lake. The capital is $250,000, and the Directors are John S. Kaufmann, W. R. Smith, Bruce S. Aldrich, Edward A. Powell, James M. Belden, F. H. Quinlan, W. H. Gallup, Charles M. Warner, Edward Joy, Anthony Lamb, and Howard N. Babcock of Syracuse.

—An agreement has been arrived at between the Michigan Central Railway Company and the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company by which the former has secured the running powers over the London and Port Stanley Railway, which the Lake Erie Company leased from the City of London, Ontario. The privileges cover a term of fifteen years.

—A reorganization of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, which was recently sold under foreclosure, has been completed, and the future relations of the road will be intimately connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which practically owns it.

—A certificate of the lease to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of the surface railroad in New-York City owned and operated by the New-York and Harlem Railroad was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday.

—Boston and Maine Directors yesterday declared the regular quarterly common stock dividend of $1.50 per share, payable Oct. 1. They also declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on preferred stock, payable Sept. 1.

—For the fiscal year just closed the land department of the Northern Pacific reports total sales amounting to $1,641,551, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over last year.

—Receiver Oscar G. Murray says that the Baltimore and Ohio road will spend $500,000 in improving the terminals in Cleveland.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, is in New-York.

One Man's Watch Returned.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, July 14.

W. E. Jameson of Fulton, Mo., attended the Democratic Convention. One day, as he was leaving the building, he was caught in a crush, and when he emerged he discovered his watch and chain were missing. He reported his loss to Capt. Shippy. Yesterday a man, whose name the Captain refused to disclose, called at the station and returned the watch and chain. He said he had been caught in a crowd in the Coliseum and found the watch and chain hanging to the back buttons of his coat.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York: N. C. Wright, Deck; Mrs. I. M. Booth, Guilford Centre; Jacob Banfield, Hicks; Henry Stiles, Pyrites; William Massino, Smith's Landin, and G. W. Mitsch, West Haverstraw.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION AGAIN MODERATE, WITH PRICES ABOUT STEADY.

Grain Selling Off on Wall Street News, but Rallying on Crop Reports—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Steady—Provisions Depressed and Quiet—Cotton Active and Higher—Coffee More Active and Lower.

Wall Street again had its influence on the grain market, but this was offset later in the day by reports of crop damage, and prices were very steady at the close, with a slight advance. Provisions were lower and depressed through large supplies of swine. Cotton was active on local covering account, and closed much higher. Coffee was lower and more active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator.....	21¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	33½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 1-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 9.00
Lard, Western steam	4.00 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	15 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅜@ 4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7, ordinary....	12⅞@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	5½@ 7
Copper, lake	11.00 @11.50
Lead	2.95 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull and without special influences, while prices ranged within ½c and the bulk of the trading was on local scalping account. There was a firm feeling at the opening on reports of crop damage, but Wall Street again caused a reaction, while the close was steady at a slight advance. Spot was in light demand at easier prices; sales, 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern and 40,000 bushels No. 1 hard, for export, on private terms, and 1,000 bushels ungraded red at 60½c, delivered....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 41,426 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 149,131 bushels; receipts, 76,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 240,308 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were without excitement, and closed steady at a slight decline with wheat and on favorable crop reports....Spot was easier and in light demand; sales, 26,000 bushels No. 2 white and 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms.....Receipts, 89,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 175,818 bushels....Clearances hence, 17,039 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 237,735 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected, and closed easier with cereals....Spot were in better export demand at steady prices, including 125,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, on private terms.....Sales, 167,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 22½c; No. 3 white at 21½c asked; No. 2 white, clipped, at 23c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 21¾c for 1,000 bushels, elevator, and 23¼c for 10,000 bushels, afloat; rejected white, 20½c; rejected mixed, 19c; No. 2 Chicago, 22¼c; track mixed, 21@23c; track white, 22@27½c for 30,000 bushels.....Receipts, 254,100 bushels; exports, 319,667 bushels

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	15,000	61 3-16@61¾	61½
September	1,010,000	61¾@62¼	62¼
December	415,000	63 13-16@64⅛	64⅛
Total	1,440,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	.....	.....	32½
September	105,000	33⅛@33½	33⅜
October	55,000	33⅞@..	33⅞
Total	160,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	.....	.....	21¼
August	.....	@..	21⅝
September	10,000	20¾@..	20⅞
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Market weak and unsettled, with trading only in car lots to supply immediate needs. Sales, 5,035 bbls, including 1,200 bbls patents, 2,600 bbls clears, and 225 bbls fine, at quotations; 300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85, and 750 bbls Spring patents at $3.05@$3.30....Arrivals, 9,495 bbls and 10,202 sacks; exports, 5,723 bbls and no sacks; from Atlantic ports, 48,111 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady; Western quoted at 32c, cost, freight, and insurance.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 37½@38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and easy at 77½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.75; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@82½c; middlings 80@82½c; sharps, 65@67½c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—An occasional order comes along, but the run of business is very tame, and there is no desire to be bold on the part of buyers outside of satisfying an immediate necessity; at the same time there is no pressure to sell. A lot of 300 bbls prime yellow was sold at 24¼c, free on board. Small lots of crude in barrels have been placed at 20c. LINSEED was in fair jobbing demand; American was quoted at 33c, boiled at 35c, and Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was dull; quoted at 40@41c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 16.—Oil closed at 101; Standard's price, 103.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone was depressed, and declines for the day were 7½@10 points for pork, 5@7½ points for lard, and 2½ points for bacon. The larger supplies of hogs influenced the weakness, especially as demands continued slack on speculation, while the export demands were cautious. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 16,000 head. The week's hog packing was 280,000 head; same time last year, 130,000 head.

LARD—There was a dull trading at the West, where the increased supplies of hogs brought about a decline of 5@7½ points, with July closing at 3.55c nominal; September was at 3.62½@3.70c, closing at 3.62½@3.65c; October at 3.70@3.75c, closing at 3.70c asked; December at 3.80@3.85c, closing at 3.85c bid; January at 4@4.05c, closing at 4c. Here there was a weak and dull market; cash at 4c; sale of 250 tcs, cost, insurance, and freight, basis of 4c cash; tank at 3.50c bid and 3.57½c asked; September option nominal, 3.95c; city steam was easy; sales of 60 tcs at 3.25@3.30c; refined continued dull; Continent at 4.35c; South America at 4.65c; compound at 4@4½c.

PORK—The West was down 7½@10c and dull on the hog supplies, with July closing at $6.35 nominal; September was at $6.40@$6.57½, closing at $6.40 bid; October at $6.37½@$6.62½, closing at $6.42½; January at $7.35@$7.40, closing at $7.37½ bid. Here there was dull export trading, and 200 bbls mess taken....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $8@$8.50 for old, and $8.75@$9 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10; short clear, $9@$10.

BACON—Moved to easier prices by about 2½ points on short ribs at the West, where July closed at $3.50, nominal; September at $3.57½@$3.60; October at $3.62½@$3.67½, closing at $3.65 asked; January at $3.75 asked.

CUTMEATS—City meats were slow and rather less firmly held; sales of 300 pickled hams at 9¼@9¾c....City pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 5c; pickled hams, 9@10c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c.

BEEF—Exporters were slow buyers....Quotations: $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $9@$11; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS had little attention, while held steadily; $18.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS were offered at easier prices....Bacon at 4¼c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 4⅝c, 120 lb at 5c, pigs at 5¼c....Receipts at the West, 43,886 head; same time last year, 26,082 head; Chicago receipts, 20,000 head; slow; weak; 5c lower; $2.90@$3.60; left over, 2,500 head; Cincinnati receipts, 1,072 head; strong; $2.80@$3.55. St. Louis receipts, 5,700 head; weak; $3@$3.50. Indianapolis receipts, 3,000 head; active; $3@$3.70. Milwaukee receipts, 1,048 head; $3@$3.40. Kansas City receipts, 7,500 head; stronger; $3@$3.80. Omaha receipts, 5,000 head; steady to strong; $2.95@$3.25.

TALLOW—The market stood in a nominal way at 3 1-16c for city; that price would have been necessary to business, although buyers were not willing to meet a basis over 3c. There were about 175 hhds taken in on contracts, but outside of this and the 400 hhds noted early in the week nothing has been done. In country made steady small sales at 3@3¼c for good and prime.

STEARINE—In oleostearine the market came down to 4¼c on the slack demands and a little accumulation, with 25,000 lb sold at 4¼c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 4½c for Western. In the oleo oil nothing further done at Rotterdam.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and 5@15 points lower, with cables, while local shorts bought fairly. Havre was steady at 1@1½f. decline, and Hamburg quiet at partly ⅛ pfennig loss....Spot Rio dull and easy at 12¾c for No. 7. Sales, 900 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 1,000 bags at 10.55c; October, 750 bags at 10.05c; November, 500 bags at 10.00c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 1,000 bags at 11.55c; August, 1,000 bags at 11.00c; 1,800 bags at 11.05c; 500 bags at 11.00c; September, 2,000 bags at 10.55c; 1,000 bags at 10.50c; October, 250 bags at 10.10c; 500 bags at 10.05c; 250 bags at 10.10c; December, 1,750 bags at 9.90c; January, 500 bags at 9.90c; March, 1,500 bags at 9.85c; 750 bags at 9.80c; total, 12,500 bags. Exchange—100 points paid to exchange 250 bags October for August; 5 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March, January, 200 bags exchanged even; March, 250 bags exchanged even; total for day, 16,250 bags....Closing Prices—January, 9.75@9.80c; February, 9.75@9.80c; March, 9.75@9.80c; April, 9.70@9.80c; May, 9.70@9.75c; June, 9.65@9.75c; July, 11.45@11.50c; August, 11@11.05c; September, 10.50@10.55c; October, 10@10.10c; November, 9.95@10.05c; December, 9.85@9.90c.

COTTON.

Contracts were again active and irregular, but closed steady at 15@17 points advance on July and August, and 7@8 points up on new crop, with local shorts covering freely after the sharp break of Wednesday, while Liverpool was also only 2@2½ points down. Spot was unchanged and steady; sales, 750 bales to shippers, and 702 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7 5-16c; middling uplands, 7 1-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Price.	Extremes. High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
July	6.81@6.82	6.72	6.68	1,500
August	6.82@6.83	6.84	6.67	40,800
September	6.26@6.27	6.28	6.19	13,200
October	6.26@6.27	6.28	6.20	13,200
November	6.22@6.23	6.23	6.14	14,000
December	6.25@6.26	6.27	6.17	40,400
January	6.27@6.28	6.29	6.20	89,900
February	6.31@6.32	6.33	6.24	1,500
March	6.35@6.36	6.35	6.30	8,300
April	@....	6.34	6.34	100
Total				192,400

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 238 bales, against 338 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The jobbing demand is still very slack, but exporters are showing some interest, and the general market is very much the same as quoted of late. Marrow are steady, with most of the choice stock going at $1.15. Pea are holding up pretty well also, and red kidney are firm; not much has been done as yet above $1.07½, but there is a disposition to hold the best lots at $1.10. There is still a little pressure to sell medium, and most of the recent business has been at $1. California lima are dragging. Other varieties are unchanged. Green peas have very little inquiry, and the feeling is easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, $1@$1.02½; do, pea, $1.02½@$1.05; do, white kidney, $1.22½@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.07½; do, turtle soup, $1.20@$1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20; do, lima, California, $1.70@$1.72½; green peas, bbls, 72½@75c; do, bags, 67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70c.

BUTTER—Supplies were accumulating under moderate demands; prices steady....Western creamery, 11¼@15c; extra, 15c; State creamery, 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Fancy more freely taken; market steady....State, large, full cream, 5½@6¾c; small, new, 6¾c; part skims, new, 2@4½c.

EGGS—Lighter supplies fail to affect prices; demand moderate....State, 13½@14c; Western, 11@13c; do, case, $1.50@$2.10.

FRUITS—FRESH—Choice large apples would meet a fair demand, but most of the receipts are small, and dragging at weaker prices. Far Southern peaches were not over plenty to-day, and cleaned up better with a slight improvement in prices; Maryland and Delaware receipts were still mostly of ordinary quality, and moving slowly at about former quotations. Southern Le Conte pears moving very slowly at easier prices. Southern grapes meet a light demand when fancy; average receipts are dull, and poor stock is not wanted at all. Blackberries steady. Huckleberries plenty, dull, and weak. Currants largely in poor condition, and prices show wide range. Raspberries doing a little better in fancy qualities, but the average receipts are still suffering comparatively low prices. Watermelons plenty, and the usual qualities show decline; fancy stock is not easily found, and would bring fair prices. Watermelons in good demand and firm, but prices show a wide range, according to size and condition. We quote: Apples, Southern, per bbl, $1.25@$1.50; windfalls, 60c@$1; peaches, Southern, fancy, large, per carrier, $1.75; do, average receipts, $1.25@$1.50; do, inferior, 75c@$1; do, Maryland and Delaware, 50@$1.50; do, ordinary, 25@75c; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $1.50@$1.75; do, nearby cooking pears, per bbl, $1.50@$2; grapes, Southern Niagara, per 25-lb case, $1.50@$2; Moore's Early, $1.25@$1.75; common kinds, 50c@$1; common qualities, in baskets, 25@50c; blackberries, up-river, per quart, 6@7c; Jersey, Monroe County, 4@6c; South Jersey, 3@5c; gooseberries, per quart, 3@5c; huckleberries, State and Pennsylvania mountain, per quart, 6@7c; per basket, 40@50c; Jersey, per quart, 5@6c; Maryland and Delaware, 3@6c; currants, per quart, 2@5c; do, per lb, 1½@3c; raspberries, up-river, extra, per pint, 5@6c; do, average, 3@4c; do, extra, per 3-to-quart cup, 3@4c; do, average, 2@2½c; do, per 4-to-quart cup, 2@3c; do, poor to fair, per pint, 3@c; blackcap, 2@3½c; muskmelons, Anne Arundel cantaloupe, per bbl, $2.50@$2.75; Baltimore Gem, per basket, $1@$1.25; Maryland and Delaware Gem and Jenny Lind, per carrier, $1@$1.75; Norfolk, Christina, per bbl, $1 for Gem and Jenny Lind, $1@$2; do, cantaloupe, 75c@$1.25; North Carolina, usual offerings 50c@$1; watermelons, per carload, $100@$225; do, per 100, $10@$22; pine apples, Florida, Puerto Ricos, each, 20@35c; do, red Spanish, per crate, $2@$3; do, per dozen, $@$2 $12. DRIED—There is a little jobbing business passing in evaporated apples, and the prices realized are about the same as quoted of late. Rather an easy feeling prevails, however, in view of heavy prospective supplies of the new crop. Quotations cannot be changed

POOLSELLERS ARRAIGNED

PRELIMINARY HEARING FOR TWO LONG ISLAND CITY GAMBLERS.

Anthony Comstock's Men, Who Raided and Arrested Them, Made Out a Case That Was Full and Strong in All of Its Particulars—District Attorney Noble Asked to Have Them Held for the Grand Jury—Justice Reserves His Decision.

Justice Ingram's stuffy little courtroom in Long Island City was crowded yesterday morning with a miscellaneous crowd of people, the majority of whom were of that class defined as "sporty." Some of them looked sleek and well fed, but the greater number of them looked as though they had sought in vain to "pick the winner." Nine of them were prisoners, arrested at the time of the raid on the poolrooms in Long Island City, July 8, by Anthony Comstock and his assistants.

There would probably have been more of the sporting element present but for the fact that about thirty warrants have been issued, and several people think it better to keep out of the reach of officers of the law for the present.

Justice Ingram has a businesslike way of dispensing the law, and although he is not a lawyer, he has a pretty clear idea of what is right, and he evidently attempts to be fair in all of his rulings.

Anthony Comstock was on hand early, flanked by his witnesses, and carrying a large bundle of formidable-looking legal documents. District Attorney Noble was late in arriving, and as he had not conferred with Mr. Comstock as to the nature of the testimony to be introduced a long consultation was necessary before the first case was called.

The District Attorney had his hair closely cropped. He is tall and of an athletic build, has sharp features, and is a man who is not easily disturbed by the attacks of opposing counsel.

The first case called was that of Henry Van Buren and George Myers, who are jointly charged with operating a gambling room in a building on Front Street, between Bergen Avenue and Flushing Street, Long Island City. Van Vechten, Youngs, and Delavan of Jamaica appeared as counsel for the defendants. District Attorney Noble fought the people's side of the case single handed, except with the aid of Mr. Comstock.

George E. Oram, the agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, was the first witness. He had just settled in the chair and the District Attorney was about to propound the first question when Lawyer Delavan demanded that all the other witnesses for the prosecution be excluded from the room during the examination of the witness on the stand.

The District Attorney was willing to have this done, but he wanted the other men who had been arrested in the raid excluded as well. The latter were anxious to remain, but the Justice sought to end the dispute by ordering the court officer to clear the room. The lawyers for the defendants were not yet satisfied, however; they thought that Mr. Comstock should be compelled to leave the room.

Mr. Comstock, however, thought differently. He said he was there as the complaining witness, and he proposed to remain. Justice Ingram thought he was right, and Mr. Comstock remained.

Then Mr. Oram started to tell of his visit to the room in Front Street on May 15. He told of the arrangement of the room, with its blackboards. Van Buren, he said, was at work at the boards changing the odds offered on the different horses and marking the winners of the races at Louisville and Barksdale.

Mr. Oram had not gone far when Lawyers Youngs and Delavan were on their feet with objections. The former objected to the use of the word "races," as there was no evidence that a race had been run. He also objected to the term "poolroom." Lawyer Delavan objected to the term "odds." Then Mr. Van Vechten came in with one or two objections.

District Attorney Noble saw that he would not stand much of a chance against the three if they were all allowed to put forward the objections for the other side, and he insisted upon one man filling that office, and Mr. Youngs was chosen for the work. He was kept busy.

Continuing, Mr. Oram said that Van Buren changed the figures on the blackboards and marked the winners in accordance with the announcements made from time to time by "John Doe," who was behind a board partition in the room—where the witness could not see. He saw Myers back of an opening in the partition, and saw him taking slips of paper and money from different people.

Mr. Oram said he wrote on one of the slips of paper: "Dorothy, first race, Louisville, $2," and this he signed with the letter "G," and handed it through the opening to Myers, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Do you want to play this to win?" asked Myers.

"I don't want to lose," replied Oram.

"I mean do you want to play it straight?" asked Myers.

"Yes," answered Oram.

Lawyer Youngs fought hard against admitting this evidence. He thought the paper itself was the best evidence.

"But we haven't got it," said the District Attorney. "I wish we had."

The objection was overruled.

The odds were 25 to 1 on the board, and if Dorothy had won the race Mr. Oram would have been $50 ahead. But his horse did not win. He did not get back his two-dollar bill, either.

Mr. Oram said he heard "John Doe" call out the winners and saw Van Buren mark them down on the board. Then he saw a number of people who had handed slips and money to Myers walk up to the hole in the partition and get money from Myers.

Mr. Oram said Detective James Hanse, who was with him, also filled out one of the slips and handed it to Myers with some money, and that there were several others who did the same thing.

On cross-examination Lawyer Youngs asked Mr. Oram if he knew of his own knowledge that there was a race at Louisville on May 15. The witness answered: "Yes, Sir; from what I saw in that room."

The lawyer wanted him to answer simply "yes" or "no," and this precipitated another long wrangle, during which the District Attorney asked Lawyer Youngs if he knew of his own knowledge that McKinley had been nominated. "Yes, and he is going to be elected," shouted Mr. Youngs.

The District Attorney said that Mr. Oram was an expert in this line of work, and was competent to give an opinion.

"I admit that he is an expert in crime," said Mr. Youngs.

"Now, that is not a joke," said the District Attorney, and the opposing lawyer acknowledged that he did not mean what he had said.

The Justice allowed Mr. Oram's answer to stand.

Lawyer Youngs gave the prosecution an opening in his concluding question, asked the witness if the place was a hotel or a saloon, and Mr. Oram answered that it was neither.

"What was the place?" asked the District Attorney.

"It was a gambling house," replied the witness, and then left the stand.

Lawyer Youngs looked a little stunned at this answer, for which he had paved the way, and Mr. Noble and Mr. Comstock smiled.

James Hanse, a private detective, corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Oram, introducing a splendid description of the running of the race on which he had bet, as it was announced by the unseen man behind the partition.

He had placed $5 on Dorothy, $2 to win and the remainder for place. He didn't get his money back. He saw several others "buy" horses in the race.

This completed the case for the prosecution, and Lawyer Van Vechten moved for the discharge of the defendants, on the ground that there had been no proof that they were taking wagers on a "contest of speed or endurance of man or beast," which, according to the Penal Code, constitutes a crime.

He also made the point that the two men having placed bets, became accomplices of the defendants, if a crime had been committed, and unless the testimony of these two witnesses was corroborated, the defendants must be discharged.

The District Attorney declined to argue the matter, and simply moved that the prisoners be held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Justice Ingram reserved his decision.

The case against Richard E. Kane, Michael Blake, "Carley Bee," Charles Adams, James Brown, and William Smith, charged with the same offense, were continued until next Thursday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

There is a second complaint against Myers and Van Buren, and the examination on this will be held at the same time. In the meantime it is expected that several other arrests will be made.

Thomas Brown, who is alleged to have been the cashier and backer of the poolroom in Roche's roadhouse, at Borden and Greenpoint Avenues, which was vacant when the raid was made, was arrested Wednesday afternoon at the Aqueduct track. He was arraigned yesterday morning, pleaded not guilty, and was placed under $2,000 bail for examination on July 30.

The complaint was made on the affidavit of Detective James Hanse, who placed a bet on a horse in one of the Latonia races, July 3. In his affidavit the detective alleges that when he visited the room William Green announced the names of the horses and the odds, Joseph Green placed them on the blackboard, Frank Green presided at the telegraph instrument, and Thomas Brown took the bettors' money and paid the winners.

Mr. Comstock said the case which was heard yesterday was the weakest of the lo. In the others his agents were more f rtunate in placing their money and won their bets. The fact that they received money on their choice makes their evidence so much stronger.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales at Private Contract—The Transactions at Auction.

Mr. John M. Thompson has sold to the New-York Life Insurance Company the old Frank Leslie publishing house building at the southwest corner of Elm and Pearl Streets, 49.7 by 73.3. He has also sold for O. Johnson to Mrs. H. Garin the four-story double flat 458 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 68 by 100.

Messrs. Tim & Co.'s Columbus Avenue office has sold for R. Rebelheim to I. Nelson the four-story and basement brownstone double flat, 218 East Seventy-third Street, 25 by 70 by 100.11; for Mrs. J. West to J. Fields, at about $13,000, the three-story and basement dwelling 231 West Thirty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 98.9; and for M. Rady, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 256 East Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 70.

Mr. J. Goldstein has sold for the Patrick Boylan estate the southwest corner of Broome and Pitt Streets, 20 by 60, with four-story brick tenement in front and two-story brick tenement in rear.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Anna A. Martling and others, at $16,000, the three-story brick dwelling 233 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 425 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Mary E. Kahler, at $18,500, the four-story brick factory 445 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, by receiver's order, for O. H. Bridges, at $5,000, plot 54 by 100 on the west side of the old line of Fordham Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, with frame dwelling and the right to a strip of land 3 feet wide between Fordham and Third Avenues. To Mr. Shaw, at $2,500, he sold an adjoining lot, 27 by 100, with frame dwelling and right to similar strip of land.

The sales at auction set down for today at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, 77 Clinton Place, north side, 125 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 31.6 by 98.11, three-story brownstone dwelling; also, lot 25 by 93.11, adjoining to the eastward. Due on judgment, $57,845.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Macdona, referee, Shiel Street, William's Bridge, north side, 108.9 feet east of Bronx Street, 43 by 100.5. Due on judgment, $1,945; on prior mortgage, $1,825.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 567 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 70 feet west of Alexander Avenue, 15 by 66.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $960; on prior mortgage, $900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 266 East Fourth Street, for a six-story brick tenement and store, by Harry Fischel of 235 Madison Street, owner; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats and stores, by Samuel W. B. Smith of 28 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; cost, $50,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for two one-story brick dwellings and stores, by George Brandt of 1 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 79 feet east of Riverside Avenue, for five four-story brick dwellings, by Richard G. Platt of 156 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; cost not given.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Frank Lockwood of 2,116 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; cost, $8,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 202 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Mary J. O'Brien of 2,283 Bathgate Avenue, owner; cost, $7,000.

Riverview Terrace, west side, 145 feet south of Powell Place, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by J. Hall of Cornwall-on-Hudson, owner; cost $3,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 75.1 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for two one-story frame dwellings and stores, by Frank Herwig of 408 East Eighty-second Street, owner; cost $2,000.

No. 311 St. James Street, for a two-story frame stable, by Elmer S. Allen of 213 St. James Street, owner; cost $750.

Mumford Place, west side, 122 feet north of Jennings Street, for six two-story frame dwellings, by John D. Baillie of 1,416 Vyse Avenue, owner; cost $18,000.

Lebanon Street, south side, 100 feet west of Clinton Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Henry Schopper of 985 Clinton Avenue, owner; cost $2,800.

Morris Avenue, west side, 187 feet south of High Bridge Road, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Edgar H. Timpson of 2,297 Seventh Avenue, owner; cost $5,000.

Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-fourth Street, by Patrick Connors, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost $50.

No. 305 Bowery, by the Tilson estate, 145 East Fortieth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic brick hotel, Simon Bower of 45 St. Mark's Place, lessee; cost $125.

No. 209 to 213 East Fifty-fifth Street, by the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company of 204 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to three three-story and basement brick dwellings; cost $5,000.

Twenty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue, by James Flanagan of 53 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $2,500.

No. 19 West Tenth Street, by William Mann, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $390.

Division Street, northwest corner of Attorney Street, by David Baum of 8 Chrystie Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $50.

No. 120 Columbia Street, by Mrs. Bertha Harris of 67 West Houston Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hall, hotel, &c.; cost, $100.

No. 7 Third Avenue, by Ann E. Allen and Mary Moore of 214 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and brick store and dwelling; cost, $250.

No. 33 Hancock Street, by N. Loew estate of 208 Bleecker Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $200.

Second Avenue, east side, and Eighty-ninth Street, by the Consolidated Gas Company, alterations to brick wall; cost, $3,500.

Vanderbilt Avenue, west side, 369 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, by Henry J. Behrens of 1,763 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 16.

ELM ST, w corner of Pearl St, 49.7x73.2; Robert Boyd and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company. 75,000

SAME PROPERTY; David Boyd, individually and as administrator, to same. 1-

CONVENT AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 143d St, 20x100; New-York Life Insurance Company to Anthony O. Von Kilch..... 25,000

LOT 63, map of Bronxwood Park; William P. Austin and wife to Lavinia Quinn. 1

117TH ST, 413 East; Victor Gerhards to Henriette Eichler 24,750

112TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; John Elstner to A. W. Beck.. 15,500

106TH ST, s s, 78.6 ft w of Park Av, 25.6x100.11; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to David Bloomberg and another.. 1

106TH ST, s s, 27.6 ft w of Park Av, 25.6x100.11; same to Charlotte M. Gross.... 24,000

106TH ST, s s, 53 ft w of Park Av, 25.6x100.11; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to John Kloter 100

97TH ST, n s, 615.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x100.11; Francis Stiebel to William W. Horton..... 16,500

BOULEVARD, e s, 409.8 ft s of 183d St, 40x92.8x40.6x37; Andrew T. Cormick and wife to James A. Dearing..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 25x103.6; Armour C. Anderson, referee, to Isaac Boehm..... 4,200

WOOSTER ST, 158; William W. Horton and wife to Francis Stiebel..... 1

82D ST, s s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x102.2; Perry P. Williams and another, executors, to Blair S. Williams..... 35,000

41ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; John Scholl to Annie Hoeckh..... 14,500

83D ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 37.6x100.2; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Joseph E. Weed..... 24,500

94TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 50x irregular to 95th St; Joseph E. Weed to Francis M. Jencks 1

78TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; Francis Lahey and wife to Elias Kempner 1

CHISHOLM ST, n e corner of Stebbins Av, 69.6x80.1x22.1x72.8; Thomas L. Gillingham and wife to John F. Steeves..... 1

WATER ST, 676; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Joseph Butterweiser..... 1

106TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 27.6x100.11; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to Julius Fleischmann and wife 1

106TH ST, s s, 104 ft w of Park Av, 26x100.11; same to Henry W. Neumann and wife 24,000

142D ST, 511 West; William Saunders and wife and M. J. Newman to Margaret T. O'Neil 1

126TH ST, 160 West; Charles Tielenius and wife to Frederick Hollender 23,250

INTERIOR LOTS, centre line between 152d and 153d Sts and 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, w s, 50x x 25x e 50x n 25; George S. Drew, Jr., to Jacob D. Butler 100

152D ST, n s, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x74.11; George S. Drew, Jr., to E. J. Halligan 10

131ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; May Deering and another to Joseph A. McDermott 1

134TH ST, 338 East; David Thomson, referee, to Joseph Wiener..... 3,100

COLUMBINE ST, n s, 50 ft w of Jefferson Av, (now Cambreleng,) 25x100; Ellen Doogue and another to Peter J. Blanch.. 2,850

WASHINGTON AV, s w s, 58 ft n w from s w corner of Lot 63, map of Morrisania; James McGarity and another to George Zuckschwerdt and wife 100

CLAY AV, s w corner of Washington Av, 100x100; Mary Seltz to Bodo Von Manderode and wife 6,500

KING'S BRIDGE AV, e s, 25 ft w of Terrace View Av, 75x100; Frank Yoran and wife to the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church..... 5,600

KING'S BRIDGE AV, s w corner of Terrace View Av, 25x100; William F. Rooney and others to same 3,000

AVENUE C, n w corner of 12th St, 75x100.5, Unionport; Louis Sammhammer to Otilia Englert and another..... 2,000

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 50 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Pauline Kaempf and another to Ernest J. Heppenheimer..... 1

CHERRY ST, 104 and 104½, 105½ and 107; Daniel P. Morse and wife to Barnet Friedman and another 10

ORCHARD ST, 29; Louis Cohen to Celia Cohen 1

CATHARINE ST, 147; Hulda Wittner and another to Nicolaus Schroeder..... 100

CHERRY ST, 142; Nicolaus Schroeder and wife to Hulda Wittner..... 100

HESTER ST, s s, 50 ft w of Forsyth St, 25x50; also, Essex St, n e corner of Broome St, 75x25; Hester Engel to Martin Engel 1

10TH ST, 351 East; Babetta Bacharach to Hannah Wallach 1

25TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 24.8x98.9; also, 25th St, s s, 230 ft e of 10th Av, 40x98.9; Louis Cohen to Celie Cohen. 1

30TH ST, 15 West; Robert W. De Forest and others to Isaac Walker..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry W. De Forest as executor to Isaac Walker..... $1,000

34TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 9th Av, 15x98.9; Margaret B. Johnston to Mary E. Snow.. 1

2D AV, n w s, 14.1 ft n e of 28th St, 18.10 x—x68.8x18.6x60.2; Isaac L. Hirschhorn and wife to Morris Steinheimer..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 125x 100.5; Isaac L. Smith and wife to John B. Smith..... 1

2D AV, e s, 108.4 ft s of 19th St, 21.8x100; Christian Schieck, Jr., executor, to Henry Gentzlinger..... 19,500

152D ST, n s, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x74.11; Edward J. Halligan and wife to Henry W. Greenburgh..... 10

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; James A. Jacobs and wife to Jacob Lawson 100

163D ST, 378 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; the Schnorer Club of Morrisania to Edward Rowan..... 9,000

65TH ST, 68 West; also, 108 Boulevard; Christopher J. Sullivan to Mary Sullivan 1

58TH ST, 61 to 69 East; Elias Kempner to Francis Lahey 1

103D ST, n s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to the Washington Life Insurance Company.. 18,000

103d St, 145 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; same to same 18,000

103D ST, n s, 145 ft e of Madison Av, 25 100.11; same to same..... 18,000

103D ST, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to same 18,000

101ST ST, 136 and 138 East, and 132 East 101st St; Julius Katzenberg to Randolph Guggenheimer 1

Recorded Leases.

COOPER, Edward, and Abram S. Hewitt, as trustees, to Matthew Clune; n e corner Lexington Av and 42d St, (Vanderbilt Hotel,) 20x87, 15 years..... 10,000

CORDLER, Theodore A., to Andrew Fehskens; s w corner of Park Av and 106th St, corner store, &c., 3 years..... 1,080

GUNN, William, and Andrew Grant, to George P. Lehr; 955 Amsterdam Av, 10 years 1,200, 1,800

HAYS, John C., to Merchants' Refrigerating Company; 291 Greenwich St, rear building, 9-9-12 years..... 1,500

KELLY, James, to Joseph Sugarman; 289 and 271 Rivington St, 1 year..... 4,000

LESCHNER, Frank, to Edward Knopf, store, &c., 1,004 Avenue B, 6 years..... 720, 780

RYAN, James P., to Thomas J. Blanck and another; s e corner 11th Av and 19th St, 46x100, 5 years..... 1,200

SEINFELD, David, to James Regan, store, e s of 7th Av, 35 ft n of 123d St, 23.10x95, 3 years..... 1,500

WINANS, William, to John C. Bonn; 748 East 9th St, 2 years..... 960

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and wife to Laura Wassermann, guardian; w s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft s of 116th St, 1,764.5 years..... $18,000

BLOOMBERG, David Bertha David and Julia Fleischmann; s s of 106th St, 78 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BLUMENTHAL, Bernhardt, and wife to Thomas E. McLaughlin; 316 East 84th St, 1 year..... 10,100

BECK, Alfred W., to Mary E. Elstner and Katie E. Krauth; s s of 112th St, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

BROWN, Annie, and wife, to Charles Frazier & Co.; n s of 102d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 8,000

BERRY, Isabelle D., to Ciara F. Chamberlain; n s of 85th St, 337.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,500

BALCOM, Irving S., to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Preston Av, 544.9 ft n of Wellesley St, installments..... 1,000

BREW, Anna A., and Mary F. Geraghty to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 85th St, 198.9 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

MOORE, Marion E., to United States Trust Company; 287 West 142d St, 5 years.... 18,000

BROWN, James J., and another to James McSorley; n of 85th St, 130 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,222

CHARTRAND, Marie L., to Albert Beales, general guardian; n s of 173d St, 30 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years..... 1,400

CURTIS, Maria ——, George M. Leventritt; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 252.4 ft n of 145th St, demand..... 3,000

CARR, John, to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association of New-York; e s of Norwood Av, 150 ft s of Woodlawn Road, installments..... 3,250

CIRRITO, Joseph, and wife to Don A. Gaylord; n s of 80th St, 99.6 ft e of 10th Av, 1 month..... 4,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julius, and wife to Theodore A. Cordier; s w corner of Park Av and 106th St, 3 years..... 5,000

FALK, Otto, to Mathilda Cohn, George A. Minasian; e s of Pelham Road, 175 ft s of Emily St, 2 years..... 200

GENTZLINGER, Henry, to Christian Schieck, executor, &c.; e s of 2d Av, 108.4 ft s of 19th St, 5 years..... 13,500

GILLINGHAM, Thomas L., to George F. Gifford and Ernest Hall, individually and as executors; s s of Intervale Av, 154.6 ft s w of 167th St, 13 years, (four mortgages) 15,000

SAME to John De Hart, trustee; s e s of Intervale Av, 154.6 ft s of 167th St, 1 year..... 5,000

SAME to Edward P. Steers; e s of Intervale Av, 154.6 ft s of 167th St, 1 month. 1,026

GEIB, Jacob, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of Stanton St, 75 ft e of Suffolk St, 1 year..... 13,000

HALLIGAN, Edward J., and wife to George S. Drew, Jr.; n s of 152d St, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SAME to John Whalen; n s of 152d St, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand. 2,000

SAME to Edward D. Boyd; same, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand.... 5,000

HALL, Rowland M., David P., and Frances M., to rector, &c., of Church of the Incarnation; s s of 2d Av, 51.9 ft s of 18th St, 3 years..... 15,000

HOTZ, Edwin, and wife to Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; n s of Downing St, 125 ft e of Bedford St, 3 years 4,500

HOECKH, Annie, to John Scholl; n s of 41st St, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years.... 9,500

KLOTER, John, to Theodore A. Cordier; s s of 106th St, 53 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 1,500

LOPEZ, Bertha and Segundo, to August Ruff; 136 East 15th St, 2 years..... 1,500

LEMON, Emma K. and Samuel H., and John A. Chambers to trustee of Louisa Minturn; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.11 ft n of 109th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 46,000

SAME to Philip J. Sands, trustee; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75.11 ft s of 109th St, 3 years..... 23,000

McDERMOTT, Joseph A., to Mary Deering; s s of 131st St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years..... 2,300

MOORE, Marian E., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 142d St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years.... 18,000

McWALTERS, Mary, to Augustus F. Holly; 507 and 509 West 46th St, demand.. 5,200

McMASTER, John, and wife to executors of William H. Lee; n s of 26th St, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 20,000

MESTANITZ, Ljubomir R., to Benedickt Fischer; n w s of 82d St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, and gore lot adjoining, demand. 1,900

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY to the Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner of Sedgwick Av and 181st St, 1 year..... 400,000

PETERSON, Gustav A., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Taylor St, 125 ft s of Morris Park Av, 1 year..... 1,300

ROWAN, Edward, to the Schnorer Club; n s of 163d St, 378 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 6,000

RANSOM, Phebe A., and another, to the Lawyers' Surety Company of New-York; s s of 74th St, 120 ft e of Madison Av, secures..... 6,000

SMITH, John B., and wife to Mary L. Stewart; s s of 81st St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 5 years..... 14,000

SAME to same; s s of 61st St, 175 ft e of West End Av, 5 years..... 14,000

SMITH, Margaret A., and another to Cornelius D. Wood and others, trustees; 1,993 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 19,000

SAME to Hyman and Henry Sonn; same property, demand 5,000

SAME to Augustus H. Hall; 149 East 121st St, demand..... 10,500

STAMLER, Mary E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 125th St, 283 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SCHUCHMANN, Anna E. and Adam, to Marie Bardes; s s of Columbia St, 70 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years..... 5,000

TREMBERGER, George, and wife to William Hookey; 1,042 East 165th St, 3 months..... 900

WILLIAMS, Blair S., to Annie A. Moran; s s of 82d St, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 6,000

WEED, Joseph E., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s s of 83d St, 300 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 19,000

SAME to same; same property, demand. 24,000

WALKER, Isaac, to James McHenry; 15 West 13th St, 3 years..... 35,000

WITTNER, Hulda, to Nicolaus Schroeder; 142 Cherry St, 4 years..... 22,500

VON GUNDRODE, Bodo, and wife to Mary Seitz; s w corner of Clay and Washington Avs, 5 years 3,500

ZINCKE, Hermann, and wife to Fanny R. G. Ely; n s of 84th St, 221.8 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,000

VON KILCH, Anthony O., to the New-York Life Insurance Company; w s of Convent Av, 39.11 ft n of 143d St, installments..... 20,000

WALKER, Alexander, and Judson Lawson and wives to executors of James Monteith; s e corner of Boulevard and 84th St, 3 years..... 73,500

CERRITO, Joseph, to executors, &c., of William A. Thomson; n s of 80th St, 120 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 38,000

CORNWELL, Mary E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 69 East 127th St, 2½ years..... 8,000

LEVENSON, Ede, and wife to Theresa Josephthal; n s of 18th St, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 9,000

McWATTERS, Mary, to Edward Wiener; 509 West 46th St, 5 years..... 19,000

McCORD, Matilda, George, and Ella, to Louisa G. M. Pray; s s of 150th St, 151.6 ft w of Mott Av, 3 years 6,250

SMITH, John B., and wife to Mary L. Stewart; s s of 61